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HAITI HAS RUBBER

Foreign Commerce Weekly

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Cryptostegia—

And Related New Activities of Haiti's SHADA

The New Rubber-Source Recently Discussed at a White House Press Conference Holds Most Encouraging Promise, Says the Head of the Haitian Project: Cryptostegia Grows Quickly, Yields High-Quality Latex, and Can Be Tapped Quite Easily

By THOMAS A. FENNELL, *President and General Manager, Haitian-American Agricultural Development Corporation*

THE BATTLE FOR RUBBER in the Western Hemisphere is an uphill fight against imposing obstacles. In the production of natural rubber, it is a battle to move men and supplies into trackless jungles to tap wild trees. It is a battle to lay the foundations for a long-range plantation industry. Above all, for immediate war needs, it is a battle against time—a race to produce sufficient natural rubber to meet war requirements while our major former rubber-supply sources in the Far East are closed.

Yet nature cannot be hurried by the urgencies of wartime. It takes, on the average, from 7 to 8 years to get rubber production from the Hevea tree, the most prolific producer among hundreds of latex-yielding plants. At the fall of Singapore in January 1942, the huge rubber-plantation industries of Malaya and the Netherlands Indies represented many years of development work and large expenditures of capital. Hundreds of thousands of workers were engaged in tapping, handling, and distributing rubber from the Far Eastern plantations. These plantations and distributing organizations could not be duplicated quickly elsewhere.

Courtesy C.I.A.A.

SHADA laborers irrigating newly planted cryptostegia.

SHADA Was Ready

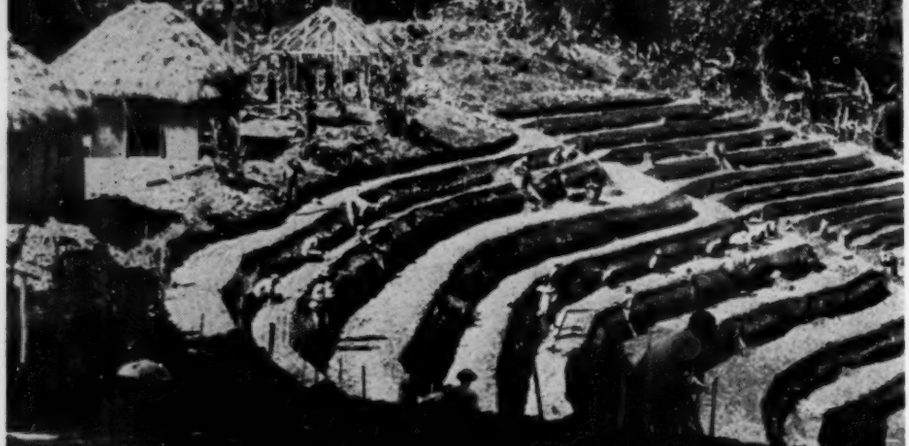
Fortunately, at the fall of Singapore, the United States had a substantial stock pile of natural rubber to help bridge the gap until synthetic factories and the inter-American natural-rubber program could produce, in a measure sufficient to offset the supply losses in the Far East. The inter-American program of cooperation in development of the natural-rubber industry in the tropical Americas was beginning to make more rapid progress when the supply crisis arose after Pearl Harbor. In Haiti, the Société Haitiano-Américaine de Développement Agricole (Haitian-American Agricultural Development Corporation), better known as SHADA from the initials of its French name, had begun work on the establishment of a rubber-plantation industry, based mainly on the Hevea tree.

SHADA is a Haitian organization, supported by credits from the Export-Import Bank of Washington and technical aid from the United States. Haiti, with climate and soil favorable for tropical agriculture, with a large reservoir of manpower in proportion to its territorial size, was judged well suited for a rubber industry. SHADA was a going concern ready to take a larger hand in the rubber program when the loss of the Far Eastern supply sources made it imperative to use every possible means to increase rubber production in the Western Hemisphere—and to increase it quickly regardless of cost.

So SHADA, at the outset of its career, assumed a front-line position in the Western Hemisphere's battle for rubber. And SHADA undertook to grow rubber *fast*. SHADA's vehicle for the race with time is *Cryptostegia*, a quick-growing vine, which produces a high grade of natural rubber, comparing favorably in quality with latex obtained from the Hevea tree.

Cryptostegia: Quick Producer

In October 1942, SHADA contracted with United States procurement agencies for the planting of up to 100,000 acres of



Courtesy C.I.A.A.

A terraced SHADA nursery in Haiti.

cryptostegia to help meet emergency needs for natural rubber. Now, after a year, the cryptostegia project is beginning to produce rubber. Production starts as a trickle, but it is expected to increase to about 3,000 long tons in 1944, and to 10,000 or 12,000 tons in 1945. The project in Haiti, so far as we know, is the first large-scale effort to produce rubber from the cryptostegia vine. Aside from the immediate need for natural rubber, it should make a useful demonstration of the productive possibilities of cryptostegia in comparison with production from Hevea and Castilla trees and from newly built synthetic-rubber factories.

More than 30,000 acres already have been planted to cryptostegia in Haiti. By the end of 1943, it is expected that between 60,000 and 85,000 acres will be cleared and planted—and that 10,000 acres will be brought into production by the start of 1944. Before the end of 1944, the entire planted area should be in production. For cryptostegia's principal advantage in the battle for rubber is quick production. The cryptostegia vine *can be tapped within a year after planting*. And since time is the big element in the wartime battle for rubber, cryptostegia was chosen as one of the "best bets" in the race to increase natural-rubber production in the Americas as quickly as possible. SHADA has about 65,000 Haitians working on the cryptostegia project. After engaging in the planting, these workers continue as tappers when the vines come into production.

Learning and Devising

When SHADA undertook the cryptostegia program, 1,000 acres of wild plants in Haiti were available as a source of propagating material. It was known that it was possible to tap the vine, and that it would yield rubber of a high quality, but field procedures had to be learned and devised as the project evolved. A method of tapping the vines also had to be devised.

These problems have, it is felt, been solved satisfactorily in view of the limited time available for research and experiment. It is now estimated that SHADA can produce rubber from cryptostegia at an over-all cost of about 60 cents per pound, and more and more is being done to improve further both producing and tapping methods.

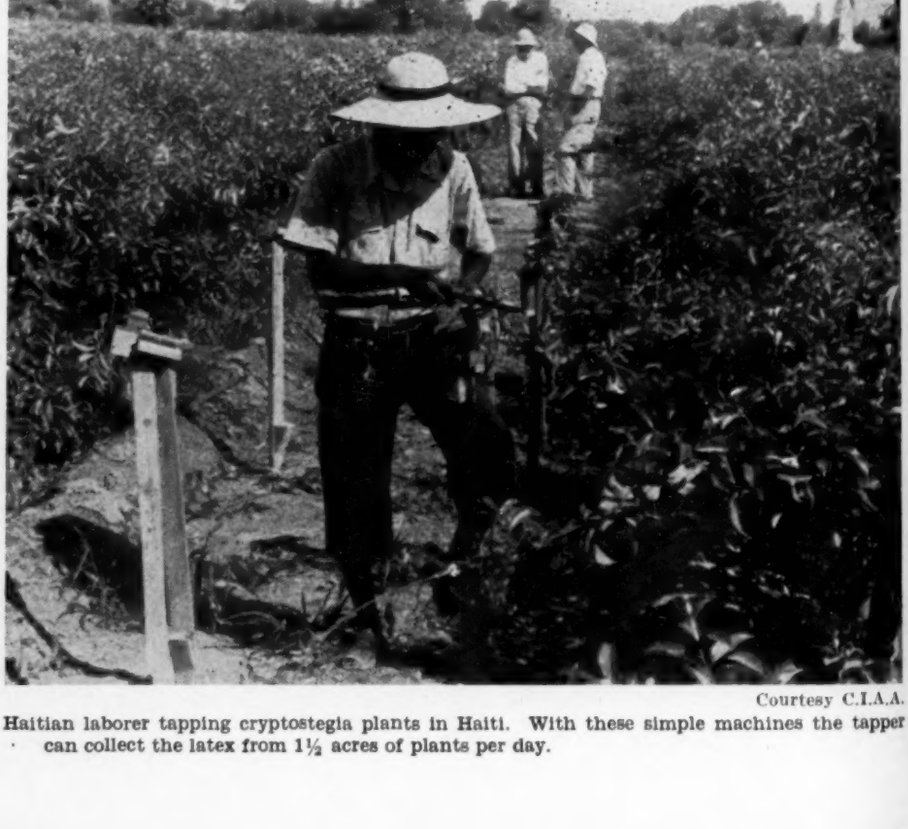
What the Plant Is and Does

It seems desirable to stress the *characteristics* of cryptostegia. The plant is a native of Madagascar. It is a strong and beautiful vine, with much the same habits as a climbing rose. The cryptostegia plant, however, has no thorns. It is covered with glossy green leaves and a profusion of small lavender fragrant flowers, shaped something like the Easter lily. The plant long has been cultivated throughout the warm regions of the world as an ornamental vine. Its ability to produce high-quality rubber has been recognized for at least 50 years, but, as already indicated, SHADA's project in Haiti is the first attempt to use it on a commercial scale. The life of the cryptostegia plant is indefinite, with a life expectancy of at least 25 years on plantations. The tapping is not injurious to the plant. On the contrary, SHADA's plants seem to *gain* under the tapping operation, to produce more rubber, and to become larger during the first year or so.

The Project Develops

Actual field development in the cryptostegia program in Haiti started January 1, 1943. The first 2 or 3 months were spent principally in organizing operations and obtaining land. Initial field plantings were made in February, when 2,000 acres of land were seeded. During the final months of 1942, SHADA had planted about 100 acres in nurseries and 60 acres for experimental purposes.

In May 1943, approximately 20,000 acres had been seeded. By then it was apparent that direct field seeding was



Courtesy C.I.A.A.

Haitian laborer tapping cryptostegia plants in Haiti. With these simple machines the tapper can collect the latex from 1½ acres of plants per day.

not sufficiently successful or economical to be considered the best method. Instead, the planting of nursery-grown stumps of small plants proved more economical and more satisfactory. So SHADA stopped direct field seeding and initiated large-scale nursery development. From mid-May to mid-August, more than 1,800 acres in irrigated nurseries were planted, yielding in excess of 500,000,000 sturdy young plants. These stumps are planted at the rate of between 400 and 500 acres a day, involving the setting out of from 2,800,000 to 3,500,000 plants daily.

At the start, each of the young plants was placed in a carefully dug hole, and the soil was replaced by hand. This was slow and laborious. It cost about $10 an acre to plant 10,000 plants by this method. The cost of the operation, however, was reduced by use of a steel dibble. With the dibble, SHADA's planting crews now set out 7,000 plants at an average cost of about $3 an acre.

Major Problem Solved

The second great problem was how to gather the rubber—whether it was better to obtain it as latex or as coagulated pieces of rubber. In the early stage of the cryptostegia project, much skepticism existed as to whether it was practicable to collect latex from billions of plant stems without incurring exorbitant tapping costs. SHADA's work on this problem started with the understanding that the stems would have to be grouped into bunches. Then SHADA's technicians set about finding the best way of obtaining latex from the bunched stems. A simple machine was developed which now enables the Haitian worker to tap, on the average, from 1½ to 2 acres a day. This is another factor in keeping down production costs.

The tapping is done in this way: The tappable whips, or long climbing branches, are gathered into bunches of from 8 to 20 each. The bunches are tied about 4 feet above the ground and then tied again toward the end of the stems. The bunches remain tied until tapping cuts back past the tie. The worker places the bunched stems in a clamp at the top of the tapping stick and, using a sharp knife, cuts the stems about 1 inch above the ends. The cut ends are saved, for each end has a small plug of rubber, similar in shape to the rubber at the end of a pencil.

After the stems are cut, the latex drips (for about 3 minutes) through a small funnel in the tapping stick into a container.

A tapper handles about 10 tapping sticks and taps from 800 to 1,600 bunches daily. Each plant is tapped every alternate day throughout the year, save for periods of extreme drought. SHADA tappers are producing approximately 300 pounds an acre a year from young plants. This compares with production of about 300 to 400 pounds from Hevea seedlings under average circumstances and about 500 pounds an acre annually from Hevea after 6 to 10 years of growth.

Courtesy C.I.A.A.

President Elie Lescot of Haiti looks over sisal drying in the field in one of the SHADA plantations in that Republic.

Latex at the Factory

When the containers on the tapping stick are nearly full, the tapper transfers the latex into a pail and carries it to the farm factory. There the latex is put in large tanks, then drawn off into small coagulating tanks, where it is mixed with approximately six times its volume of clear water. The latex immediately coagulates. The soft coagulum is pressed into sheets, rolled, and then put through a marking roller which gives the sheets a waffle-like appearance. The sheets are soaked in water to remove impurities, dried, and smoked over fire for about 7 days. Tests of the smoked sheets show SHADA's rubber to be equal to the best Hevea for all practical purposes.

Cryptostegia latex, like the latex of other rubber-producing plants, contains only a relatively small amount of rubber in comparison with moisture and other nonrubber substances. The water-coagulation method washes away the nonrubber material. SHADA's research has revealed some 15 or 20 other methods of coagulating cryptostegia latex, but none has been found to be as satisfactory as the water-coagulating method. Recently SHADA discovered how to condense and to preserve the latex indefinitely in a liquid form—also how to coagulate the condensed latex and make it at will into good rubber. Cryptostegia latex is acid in its reaction, so it may prove useful for processes not available to Hevea latex.

"Cut Costs" Is Aim

These improvements in cryptostegia operations illustrate the possibilities for reducing costs through practical experience. How much can be done toward the goal of lower production costs remains to be seen. In gaging the long-run chances of cryptostegia's staying in the production battle, one important factor is that the plant is comparatively free of disease. No serious pathological conditions have been found in cryptostegia.

Moreover, cryptostegia is now in about the same stage of development as Hevea was in 1900. Then cultivated Hevea plants mostly were seedlings. No high-producing Hevea varieties had been developed through research and experiment. In Haiti, SHADA is carrying on, simultaneously with planting operations, extensive research with the objective of producing better-yielding strains. Already SHADA's research efforts have uncovered plants which are three times as productive as the average. More than 100 individuals have been found which produce at least three times the average. Unfortunately, this tendency toward high production is not always carried through to the grafted progeny of the high-yielding plant. So far as is known, SHADA's research is the most concentrated effort yet made to improve cryptostegia's productive capacity.

Future Competitive Position

As more is learned about cryptostegia, and the efficiency of field operations is improved, the long-term production prospects naturally become brighter. One advantage of cryptostegia is the short development period. This means that invested capital is tied up only a year or so before production starts, in contrast with 7 to 8 years in Hevea rubber. Still, unless cheaper tapping methods and higher producing strains can be developed, cryptostegia undoubtedly will have difficulty competing with Hevea on a straight price basis in the event of a return to former competitive conditions in the world rubber markets. There is, in addition, the new competitive factor of synthetic rubber.

Yet, all things considered, cryptostegia rubber may become commercially

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Quinine—After the War

By T. W. DELAHANTY and E. D. SCHUTRUMPF, *Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Unit, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce*

"MALARIA IN ITS MANY FORMS constitutes one of the great scourges of mankind today—if not the *greatest*. It poses problems of the utmost immediate and future importance." These statements were made on the floor of Congress, a little over a year ago. Those conversant with the facts think of the malaria belt in the United States and the millions in our military service in contact zones throughout the world, as well as the responsibility that we have assumed through Lend-Lease and Relief and Rehabilitation. Additionally they ponder its consequences, as we plan the necessary activation of our Good Neighbor Program for Latin America and other areas where this malady is endemic.

In an economy such as ours, wherein the factors of efficiency and constructive effort hold such a prominent place, the continuing debilitating effect upon those afflicted and the ever-threatening spread of the disease are particularly challenging. Records indicate that people in uncontrolled malarious areas seem in many ways incapable of sustained progress, a fact which gives rise to thought of the current problems (but more particularly of the *future* problems) in this connection. For example: it has been estimated that malaria afflicts one-third of the world population (or perhaps as many as 800,000,000 people), an unfortunate group who, under repeated attacks of the disease, have lost their initiative; more significantly, they are vectors for contaminating others through the carrier mosquito. Malaria represents an element working counter to the attainment of higher living standards. Consequently, were all sufferers assured adequate supplies of quinine, the only known specific, hand in hand with alleviation should go the incentive to eliminate the carrier and eradicate the globe-encircling disease.

Roots of the "Quinine Crisis"

Associated with the present-day problems of meeting military and civilian requirements of quinine and the planning of cinchona cultivation is the problem of "quinine after the war." Many persons who are now expressing concern over the situation feel that some type of international agreement or control should be effected to prevent a recurrence of a crisis in the world's quinine supply such as occurred with the fall of the Netherlands Indies.

The present critical situation with regard to supplies and the uncertainty as to future prospects of replenishing the United States diminishing quinine stocks are undeniably the result of uncoordinated pre-war control of production, distribution, and prices of cinchona bark. During the stages of early quinine development there existed at times localized overproduction which resulted in a drop in price; moreover, the improvement in the quinine yield of the bark through scientific cultivation was a factor contributing to the economic crises in the cinchona-bark cultivation of a number of countries.

The Case of Ceylon

Such an instance developed in the case of Ceylon, which in 1886 produced some 15,000,000 pounds of cinchona bark, more than half the world's production at that time. Because this enormous production upset the European market, the exportation of bark from Ceylon fell as rapidly as it had risen. The resultant slump in prices was a boon to the consumer but disastrous to the planter. In consequence, the industry collapsed, and with it went all incentive to continue British cinchona development in Ceylon. Lack of scientific cultivation to increase the quinine yield has also been cited as a factor contributory to the collapse, which severely depleted the world's resources of cinchona bark.

Ironically enough, a survey of a recent malaria epidemic in Ceylon found that country regrettably unprepared to meet the emergency. Out of a population of 5,000,000 persons, about 1,500,000 cases resulted in a mortality of 70,000, according to a statement of Dr. L. T. Coggeshall in the May 1 Journal of the American Medical Association.

Other countries having a high incidence of malaria are without supplies to meet the normal quinine needs of their own populations and, through failure to develop their cinchona resources, have had inadequate reserves to cope with epidemics.

India's Need

The extent of the Ceylon tragedy calculated in terms of human life can be evaluated only when one considers the needs of a country such as India which has some 100,000,000 malaria sufferers, only one-third of whom receive malaria treatment. This situation may be largely attributed to the lack of purchasing power of the lower income groups, many of whom are victims of the disease. They can afford only the bare necessities of life—much less quinine even at what might be considered a fair price. As a partial solution, the Government distributes quinine on a free basis or at cost, a system that might be extended to advantage. However, India can supply through its domestic resources only one-third of the requirements of the group mentioned, hence is a purchaser of large quantities of cinchona bark or quinine.

Today's Acute Emergency

In these war days, the unusual activity in movements of troops, refugees, or other groups of people—many of whom are nonimmune—through malarious areas, has made the need for a prophylactic more acute than ever. The importance of quinine as a strategic war material has focused attention on procurement of quinine from every possible source, notably the American Republics—the original habitat of the cinchona tree. This endeavor is at present being actively fostered by the Office of Economic Warfare.

Aside from the military angle, the world's constant and enormous quinine requirement for the treatment of civilian malaria prompts this discussion on quinine in the post-war period. The economic and sociological effect of endemic malaria upon the human race should be sufficient to remove quinine from the pale of "pure commercialism" into a realm of "national responsibility."

Of International Importance

A look into the future when the Indies shall be free of Japanese domination, presupposing that there will remain an appreciable portion of the pre-war cinchona plantations, brings up the question: "What now about quinine?" Certainly it is apparent that the quinine problem is one of international importance, and many persons have expressed the conviction that aggressive thinking and planning should be under way with a view to effecting agreement between the various nations which are suppliers as well as consumers of quinine and those nations which are wholly dependent for their supplies of either quinine or cinchona bark on the producing nations.

International cooperation is inherent in the malaria programs of: (1) the Rockefeller Foundation, (2) the Malaria Commission of the League of Nations. The Rockefeller Foundation Health Commission is supporting work in malaria chemotherapy in the United States, England, and India. For many years its activities in the field of malaria control have extended to cooperative work not only in the United States but in all parts of the world's malarious areas.

The Malaria Commission held its first meeting in 1923 and was created as a result of conditions at the end of World War I. In 1918, the general malaria situation appeared aggravated, both by war conditions and the almost complete suspension of antimalarial measures, due to the disorganization of the general health services, the lack of doctors for civilian service, the insufficiency of quinine, and the lack of money. This Commission functioned continuously and as late as 1940, acording to the latest available official journal of the League of Nations, was still in existence.

Malaria Commission's Work

The Malaria Commission, a section of the Health Committee of the League, included in its program: (1) study of malaria remedies including the appraisal of the therapeutic values of various antimalarials, natural and synthetic, (2) epidemiology of malaria in many of the countries of Europe and Asia, (3) assistance rendered, upon request, to many such countries in studying and planning programs for malaria control, through sanitation measures, establishment of medical facilities, educational measures, and related efforts, and (4) study of the world's resources of cinchona bark and quinine. With respect to the last item, much information was gathered in reply to a questionnaire, a report covering which was completed in 1932. Replies were received from 111 health departments of malarial countries, of which 93 considered malaria a problem.

The Malaria Commission was planning to call together an international congress for consideration of the following rather pertinent problems, proposals covering which had been brought up at a number of the meetings of the Health Committee:

1. Inquiry into the world's requirements of quinine.
2. Present production and means of improving this.
3. Determination of whether the total quantity of quinine produced by all the factories in the world could be regarded as sufficient for the requirements of prophylaxis on a large scale.
4. Consideration of the advisability of establishing new quinine factories under government control with a view to obtaining pure and inexpensive products.
5. Development of the cultivation of cinchona trees in new countries.
6. Cost of production and sale price.
7. Distribution of quinine by the State or sale by private traders.
8. Sanitation projects necessary for eradication of mosquitos and for malaria control.

Collaboration Is Vital

It is apparent from the above that the many problems involved would require international collaboration and coordination in an endeavor to stamp out endemic malaria. It is not inconceivable to think in terms of international control or supervision such as that which is administered by the Drug Supervisory Body of the League of Nations (created under the Convention of 1931) for Limiting, Manufacturing, and Regulating Distribution of Narcotic Drugs. True, the latter is merely a restrictive measure covering dangerous drugs. Any organized body which might be created for the administration of cinchona and quinine production, distribution, costs, and related factors would be of even greater service, since a large part of the population in malaria-infested regions are helpless victims. In the first place they are unable to purchase quinine for prophylaxis at existing prices, and secondly their respective governments have been unable to provide adequate protection through (*a*) present health services, including free distribution of quinine, (*b*) sanitation projects to remove or control conditions responsible for endemic malaria, which are not always feasible because of special geographical obstacles and a cost beyond the economic level of the population.

Today's Stepping-Stones

Stepping-stones to a possible international accord with respect to quinine and malaria control are the existing mutual-benefit agreements between the Governments of the United States and of a number of American Republics. Measures taken were the cinchona agreements, and the joint malaria-control program of the Health and Sanitation Division of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and the American Republics governments where malaria is a major health problem.

The latter program represents an important step toward a united effort to stamp out malaria in the Western Hemisphere. Primarily, efforts have been made to destroy the aquatic and adult stages of Anopheles mosquitos and their breeding places. In addition to the engineering-projects program, provisions have been made and additional plans are being formulated for establishing medical facilities, educating the people, and similar essential measures. All the while, much quinine will be needed and should be available in proportion to the needs of the respective countries.

Virtues of United Effort

An equitable distribution of quinine according to national requirements might well be developed from these programs and (after the cessation of hostilities) extended to other nations. The procurement program of the Office of Economic Warfare involving development of methods of collection of existing cinchona bark and the exploring of unexploited forests; and the cultivation of cinchona trees is well under way. One may perhaps visualize, without undue optimism, an extension of all these projects to other nations and a recognition of the virtues of international effort toward a common goal—eradication or at least control of endemic malaria and betterment of sociological and economic conditions in affected countries.

The suggestion for a centralized body of international scope will naturally bring to mind problems that may *seem* insurmountable, not the least of which is that of maintaining the economy of the leading producing countries. However, a program of equitable distribution of cinchona bark and quinine on a cost-plus basis, which would enable greater numbers of individuals to purchase qui-

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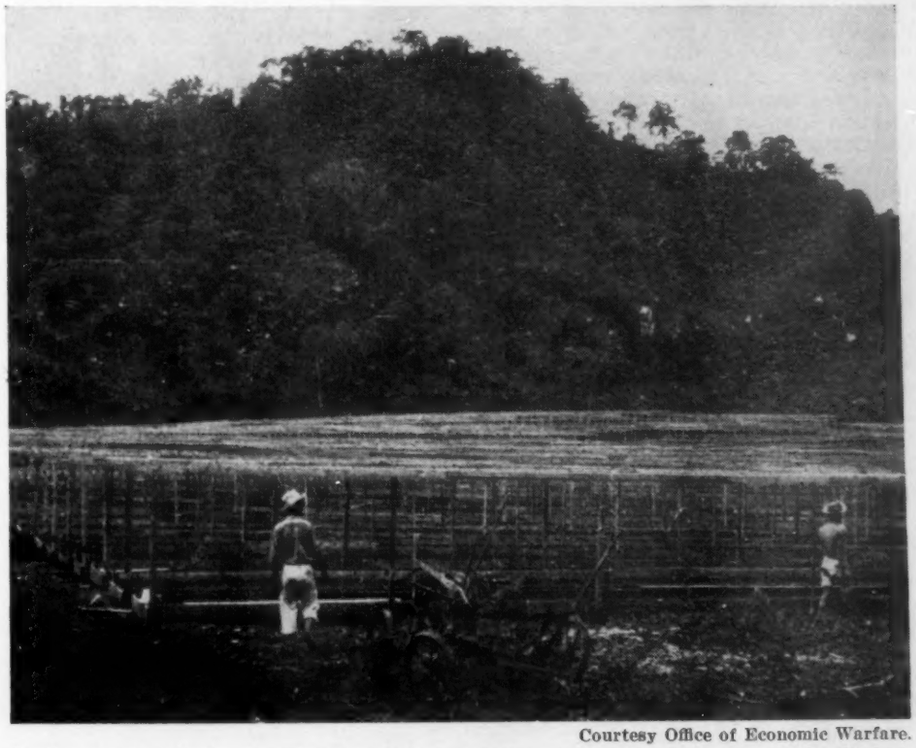

Courtesy Office of Economic Warfare.

Cinchona seed project in the Department of San Marcos, Guatemala—one phase of the Western Hemisphere cinchona-cultivation program of the United States Office of Economic Warfare.

German Supplies of Edible Fats—

The Candle Isn't Burned at Both Ends—Yet

By Ruth Crone, *Industrial Projects Unit, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce*

DETERMINED that one of their most vulnerable spots in World War I should not be cause for defeat in World War II, the German people have made appreciable advances in compensating for edible-fats deficiencies. So marked has been their progress in this regard, it appears that even the weight of Allied North African victory, which cut off the Axis' last source of vegetable-oil importations, will have little telling effect upon the already subnormal German diet. Rather, the lost military campaign will probably serve to intensify a widely developed cultivation of oleaginous plants within Continental Europe.

One of the bases of the "New Order" was that the southeastern countries of Europe should supply Germany with foodstuffs while the homeland turned more and more toward industrial pursuits. In accomplishing this purpose by coercion and conquest, the Reich achieved significant results in the protection and advancement of its basic interests.

As shown in the chart on page 9, about 96 percent of the European Continent's production of vegetable oils (other than olive oil) was produced in Axis-dominated countries. Control in some quarters may possibly have been effected by barter, though these transactions have been quite secret; however, certain singular arrangements were completed in 1939 whereby Germany might recompense the cooperating nations with German goods. Even payment in kind might be postponed to a later date.

Rumanian, Bulgarian Output

Hitler's march into Prague was closely followed by a trade agreement whereby *Rumania* had to intensify its cultivation of soybeans and other oleaginous plants for the Reich. Bulgarian agriculture emerged from near-bankruptcy when greatly increased trade with Germany began. Germany's share in Bulgarian export trade rose to one-half in 1935, then to two-thirds in 1938. Those deliveries also included large amounts of soybeans and oilseeds.

Germans claim that their talent for organization is one major reason why those two countries, among others, are reportedly producing fats and oils effectively for the Axis. Bulgaria had cultivated 10,125 acres of rape and 3,240 acres of castor beans in 1942. Rumania is the greatest cultivator of rape as a source of oilseed in Europe, and German authorities say that in 1942, 268,700 acres of oilseed crops were planted in Rumania compared with 161,900 in 1939. About 222,000 tons of sunflower seeds, 27,000 tons of hempseed, 25,000 tons of soybeans, 14,800 tons of rapeseed, and 700 tons of linseed were expected of the 1942 Rumanian yield.

In Northwest Europe

All the northern European countries in 1942 had about 18,615 acres of oilseeds under cultivation. A large portion of this amount (65 percent) was for white mustard.

White mustard seed was the principal commodity of Denmark's oleaginous acreage. Previously, that ccuntry had expanded areas designated for all oil-bearing plants by 4,050 acres, bringing the 1943 area to 11,820 acres, according to Axis publications. Denmark planned to put 2,025 acres of flax for linseed under cultivation in 1943.

The Netherlands was cultivating 20,235 acres of oil plants in June of this year, and the rapeseed harvest in northern Bavaria, as reported last July, was good. Its oil content was said to be from 11 to 14 percent.

Most astonishing development is that of Belgium rapeseed cultivation which has risen 26½ times between 1939 and 1942. With this in mind, the Netherlands farmers were reported as planning in 1943 to plant 20,235 acres of rapeseed against only 1,215 acres 4 years ago.

In the Satellite States

Hungary increased its sunflower and castor-bean cultivation by 50 percent and its 1942 soybean plantings by 1,620 acres over the previous season. Latvian production was expected to exceed 26,710 acres.

"Slovakia" had 4,050 acres of oil-yielding plants under cultivation in 1939. Two-thirds of this amount was apportioned for linseed and hemp and most of the remainder for poppies. Plans for 1943 called for the production of oleiferous plants other than flax and hemp to be quadrupled over the 1942 cultivation of 1,415 acres. In addition, attention was given to larger plots for rapeseed, poppies, sunflowers, and soybeans.

Bohemia and Moravia expect rapeseed to be the principal oleiferous product in 1943.

Southeastern European countries, including Albania, Yugoslavia, Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary, have achieved good results, according to press reports from neutral countries, in their efforts to raise more sunflower seed and soybeans.

Of the 12 leading kinds of oilseeds, the soybean (largest areas of which are in Bessarabia and Dobrudja) has been one of the most popular in German thought. One factor which contributes to its growing favor is that the oil content of the soybean amounts to about 17 or 18 percent. In addition, it has a high albumin and nitrogen content which causes the oilcake produced after the oil has been expressed to be of great value.

French Production Rises

An increased production of rapeseed and poppies in France was the result of a rise in the oleiferous field area from 3,640 acres in 1938 to 13,750 acres in 1942. Like many of its neighbors, France tried to raise soybeans, and for the first time, about 3,250 acres were sown with sunflower seed. The Vichy government says that during the agricultural year 1942–43, 36,425 acres were devoted to various oleaginous crops. Next year it is hoped that 141,650 to 161,880 acres will be devoted to oil-bearing plants.

After defeat, France suffered from the ravaging by the Axis of its fats-and-oils supplies, for, by supplementing domestic production by "dominated" production, Germany hoped to accomplish the supreme objective of the Second Four-Year Plan—self-sufficiency.

Strong Stimulus in Reich

As for the secondary source, the Reich's own output, vegetable-oils and oil-cake production, which had been consistently declining, in 1933 received fresh impetus; national production of vegetable oils alone *rose 15 times* between 1933 and 1936.

On the basis of Germany's fats production in relation to total demand, in 1932

the percentage was about 40; in 1937, 55; in 1938, 56. On the basis of importations, more fats and oils were received in 1933 than were produced domestically, but 5 years later imports amounted to only three-fourths of Germany's domestic output.

During that time, as a result of this increased home production, the Reich's total supply of fats had risen 281,000 tons. This increase was not consumed; in fact, the annual per capita consumption of fat fell 3 pounds. These data would tend to strengthen the belief that the Reich had built up a stock of fats and oils, at the same time cutting consumption—thus, one of the primary reasons it became more self-sufficient was self-denial.

Inadequate Sustenance

It would seem that the German fats diet left much to the gastric imagination. Because of ambiguous terminology and the problem of measuring fats in the diet, one must watch whatever data exist, but a comparison of the 1937 with the 1927 German diet appears to show a 7-percent decrease in fats, though carbohydrates were added to fill the gap. Two years later, in 1939, a large proportion of the Nazi population apparently had inadequate sustenance (especially in contrast to a much higher nourishment level in 1914). For the period of October 23 to November 19, 1939, ration coupons allotted two-thirds as much butter, half as much margarine, and one-third as much hog fat to every individual consumer as per capita statistics indicate that he was getting before the war broke. According to unofficial sources, in February 1943 margarine was rationed at the rate of less than three-fourths of a pound per month.

These cuts were in direct contrast to one of the outstanding world dietetic changes since the turn of this century—the rising per capita consumption of fats. And Germany had been no exception in this respect. In that country the average annual fat consumption for each individual rose more than 11 pounds from the 1909–13 average to the average of 1935–36, when restrictions began. In other words, the situation was a bit comparable to beginning intravenous injections for a patient who is finally able to take daily exercise.

Controls and Contrivances

This enforced lowering of the fats-consumption standard, however, was not a unique procedure in Germany. The Reich had long been exercising control over the fats-and-oils industry of the country and, throughout the "smouldering period" of the present war, was making dietetic preparations for the conflict itself. Raw materials, such as vegetable oilseeds, went into most of the countries of Continental Europe, Germany not excepted, free of duty. At that time the quantity of oil derived from German imports of oilseeds increased, though the actual amount of those imports declined, because the proportion of seeds of high-oil yield rose at the expense of those of low-oil yield.

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As previously noted, 2 years before hostilities began the Axis meticulously laid in a supply of fats, so that, as an official later put it, unavoidable decreases in forthcoming production would be compensated. At the same time the Reich turned to substitutes for some of the more inaccessible commodities. As an example, instead of vegetable oils, *whale oil* was used, wherever possible, in the manufacture of margarine. Among its other values, whale oil is easily stored, and this fact partly accounts for the spirited competition on the world market between the United Kingdom and Germany for this item prior to 1939.

In the Synthetic Field

Meanwhile, Germany had also continued to seek a means of producing synthetic fats. At last, a fitting catalyzing agent was discovered to transmute fat from paraffin, and in 1936 a concern began production of synthetic fat with an initial 20,000 tons. Steps were taken to increase this amount 400 percent while other plants were being built. In addition, German scientists are reported to have succeeded in producing fat from fungus cultures, and the percentage of fat thus obtained is said to be high.

Restrictions Imposed

Any change in the German monopolistic restrictions, begun 5 years ago, has been only one of degree. Some time before the war began, German fats-and-oils producers and even their distributors were under certain restrictions characteristic of a war economy, and less than a week before the invasion of Poland food rationing started in Germany, fats and oils being one of the first classifications included in the program. A Fats Scheme was designed to reorganize the German fats market in such a way that price formation would be independent of the more fluctuating and unpredictable tendencies of world commerce. Thus, because vegetable fats gave the highest fat yield per area unit, they were assigned higher prices, and by 1939 vegetable-fats production had been appreciably aided by this practical form of encouragement.

Salvage Methods Rigorous

Simultaneously, peoples of the Axis nations watched for waste and eliminated it whenever and wherever possible. It was said that the saving in 1939 by this means alone amounted to about 20 percent of the fats needed for technical and industrial processes. Sources of salvage included fatty tissues trimmed from meat in butcher stores and kitchens, the carcasses of condemned or dead animals, oilcake, coffee grounds, garbage—and, finally, general city sewage.

Corn, tobacco, tomato seeds, rice bran, grapeseeds, peach and apricot pits, beechnuts, and other similar waste seeds were also used.

Question of Storage

So no miracles were performed by the Nazis. As a further example of the problems that arise there is that of storing certain oil-bearing seeds. Before World War II, and even more recently, naturally dried seed was sold directly to oil processors, as the amounts handled permitted regular flow of material from farm to factory. With the greatly enlarged requirements of Germany at war, however, the current practice is to store quantities of such seeds, particularly rape and poppy, for considerable periods to insure availability of supplies when needed. Because excessive moisture causes deterioration, regulations were adopted obliging wholesalers and crushers to store seed only if it contained less than 8 percent water. Compensation of 0.75 reichsmark per metric ton is paid growers for drying seeds to within the safety storage range of 6 to 8 percent moisture.

EUROPEAN VEGETABLE-OIL PRODUCTION
(EXCLUDING OLIVE OIL)
1938–1940

BASED ON DATA FROM THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.
O.D. 43-341

"Good Old Days" Vanish

These minute economies present a picture vastly different from that of the days before the Munich agreement when Asia and Africa were the sources of about 70 percent of all fats exports for the world and Germany was a substantial participant in that trading. Later, when German-U. S. S. R. pact was signed, one of the most important effects was the assurance that soybeans could still be moved to Germany from "Manchukuo," one of the last of Germany's dwindling sources. And today, though Japan is literally overflowing with fats obtained by conquest in the Philippines, the Netherlands Indies, and other producing centers, the now hostile Soviet Union, India, and the British Navy are between these Axis allies.

North Africa—Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia—still remained, and, while Rommel was meeting defeat there, official observers say that he drained that section of all supplies. Goals in those three countries for dry legumes and oilseeds were high above the pre-war average. But the greatest "fats-and-

(Continued on p. 26)

News by COUNTRIES

Afghanistan

Exchange and Finance

Dollar-Afghani Exchange Rate Fixed.—The Government of Afghanistan has fixed the exchange rate for the dollar at 11.5528 afghanis. The new rate became effective on October 13, and it is understood that it replaces the dollar buying rate in Kabul of 13.0472 afghanis which has been the fixed rate since the American Legation was established in June 1942.

Transport and Communication

Road Construction Planned.—Afghanistan has no navigable rivers, barge canals, or railroads, and the entire transportation system is based on the use of trucks, and animals, including horses, donkeys, bullocks, buffaloes, elephants, and camels. Camels are the most widely used animals for transport; they can carry about 300 pounds each and travel about 2 miles an hour.

Freight tonnage is estimated at 50,000,000 ton-miles annually in wartime and twice that amount in peacetime. Approximately 800 3-ton trucks are needed to carry present minimum requirements. If transport were modernized, at least 4,000 vehicles would be required.

The present transportation network consists of about 2,000 miles of improved roads; 2,000 miles of occasionally motorable routes, and an additional 4,000 miles of main caravan trails. The main highway artery includes the periphery route around Afghanistan through Kabul, Mazar-i-Sherif, Maimana, Herat, Farah, Kandahar, and Ghazni and back to Kabul. This route is composed of unpaved dirt and gravel roads, many of which are made impassable by snows and floods. Roads feeding the main highway include tracks or river beds; other routes are mere caravan trails, which reach into most of the villages but were never intended for motor travel.

It is reported that plans are being made for a system of roads, construction of which would cost in the neighborhood of $20,000,000. Afghanistan has ample limestone, gravel, and sand which can be utilized for road construction.

Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Objects of Native Art Conditionally Exempted From Export Duty.—Objects of native Congolese art, of ivory, ebony, wood, raffia, basketwork, matting, pottery, and similar items, usually designated as collector's items," were exempted from export duty in the Belgian Congo and Raunda-Urundi, effective June 16, 1943, if sold by duly recognized groups for the profit of Belgian or Allied acts of war, by ordnance law No. 183/Fin. Dou. of June 16, published in the Bulletin Administratif of June 25, 1943.

Shelled Peanuts Again Exempted From Export Surtax.—The customs surtax on shelled peanuts exported from the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi, which had been reestablished on October 23, 1942, was again removed, effective from June 11, 1943, by ordinance No. 117/Fin.-Dou. of June 11, published in the Bulletin Administratif of June 25.

[See FOREIGN COMMERCE WEEKLY of October 17, 1942, for announcement of a previous removal of this surtax.]

Bolivia

Transport and Communication

New Air Services Inaugurated.—Lloyd Aereo Boliviano has inaugurated a new air service from La Paz to Riberalta, Bolivia, and similar services are being arranged by the Ministry of National Economy to the cities of Magdalena, Trinidad, and Cobija. On the first trip to Riberalta 1,472 kilograms of sugar were carried.

Preliminary arrangements with Pan American Grace Airways (Panagra) and Lloyd Aereo Boliviano (LAB) call for six flights monthly from La Paz to Magdalena and Trinidad and four to Cobija. Flour, rice, sugar, and other staple products will be transported to the cities, and rubber will be carried on the return flight.

Weekly passenger service from La Paz to Sucre was inaugurated by LAB on August 28.

The Cover Picture

Haiti Has Rubber

Our leading article this week emphasizes the significance of Haiti's rather large-scale production of the rubber-yielding plant called cryptostegia; but that Republic, it must be remembered, is also going in for what might perhaps be called the "standard" source of rubber—namely, Hevea.

In our cover picture we see President Elie Lescot of Haiti and Thomas A. Fennell, the president and general manager of the Haitian-American Agricultural Development Corporation, as they inspect a Hevea budwood garden on a SHADA plantation in Haiti.

Canada

Wartime Commodity Controls

New Food-Rationing Provisions Announced.—An order consolidating all previous food-rationing orders was recently announced by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board of Canada. In general, the consolidated order follows closely the previous four orders covering food-rationing rules. One new provision requires the surrender of ration books by persons who leave Canada for 60 days or more and prohibits anyone else from using such books in the absence of the rightful owners.

A change has also been made in the time limit for surrender of ration books by guests at hotels. Previously it was required that they be turned in to the management after 1 week's stay. Now they must be turned over after a 2-week stay, and the following coupons will be surrendered for each full 2 weeks' residence: one sugar coupon; one tea or coffee coupon; two butter coupons; four meat coupons; and one preserves coupon.

Regulations governing the personal household use of meat, butter, maple sirup, and honey by farmers as well as nonfarmer producers of such commodities are also included in the consolidated order.

Transport and Communication

War Workers Transported to Alaska by Air.—In 100 special charter trips, 1,000 war workers have been flown from Edmonton, Canada, to Alaska, effecting a saving of 114,000 man-hours, according to the Dominion press. The 1,000-mile trip averaged 5 hours flying time, whereas the fastest surface travel, utilizing both boat and train, requires about 5 days.

Ceylon

Exchange and Finance

National Loan Launched.—The Government of Ceylon has launched a national loan of 125,000,000 rupees ($37,-

650,250) to be used to meet this year's defense appropriation, to repay a 3-year loan due in 1945–46 and to provide a fund for post-war industrial expansion. For the latter purpose, 55,000,000 rupees ($16,566,110) will be set aside.

In a broadcast promoting the loan, the Financial Secretary commented on the recent Government policy of borrowing money at home instead of abroad, which has changed the position of Ceylon from that of an oversea debtor to an oversea creditor. In 1936 Ceylon had a net oversea debt of 47,000,000 rupees, but now has a net oversea credit of 167,000,000 rupees.

The comparative prosperity which the war has brought to Ceylon has aided the present debt policy (begun in 1937) beyond all expectations. In 1936 the net debt was 106,000,000 rupees, all payable in London, whereas at least half of the present net debt, though larger, is payable in Ceylon. Since 1936 the Government of Ceylon has borrowed 186,000,000 rupees, of which 14,000,000 were raised in London and 172,000,000 in Ceylon.

The national loan is to be divided into three parts, the first maturing in 10 years and bearing interest at 3 percent; the second maturing at any time between 12 and 13 years and carrying interest at 3¼ percent; and the third maturing at the option of the Government in not less than 20 nor more than 26 years, which will carry interest at 3½ percent. Plans called for inauguration of the loan on October 23, 1943.

Chile

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Most-Favored-Nation Commercial Modus Vivendi with Mexico Extended for 1 Year.—The reciprocal, unconditional, and unlimited most-favored-nation commercial modus vivendi between Chile and Mexico, concluded by an exchange of notes at Mexico City on March 23, 1942, has been extended for 1 year by an agreement of the Chilean and Mexican Ministers of Foreign Affairs, signed on October 13, 1943, at Mexico City.

[For notice of signature of the modus vivendi, its proclamation by Mexico, and the provisions of the agreement, see FOREIGN COMMERCE WEEKLY of June 5, 1943. The United States is on a most-favored-nation basis in both Chile and Mexico.]

Costa Rica

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Copra Reclassified at Lower Rate of Import Duty.—Copra has been reclassified in the Costa Rican import tariff and made dutiable at 0.04 colon per gross kilogram, instead of 0.75 colon per gross kilogram as heretofore, by Presidential decree No. 67, promulgated September 30, and effective October 15, 1943.

Denmark

Transport and Communication

State Railways Report Profit.—The Danish State Railways report a net profit totaling 4,600,000 crowns for the year ended March 31, 1943, as compared with losses of 20,700,000 crowns in 1941–42 and 24,600,000 crowns in 1940–41, states a foreign transport publication.

For the period under review, working receipts totaled 284,000,000 crowns, an increase of 51,100,000 crowns over the preceding year. Goods receipts reached a total of 144,000,000, compared with 114,700,000 crowns, and passenger receipts rose to 122,500,000 crowns compared with 101,600,000 crowns.

Operating expenses totaled 206,200,000 crowns, an increase of 24,800,000 over the preceding year, and the working surplus amounted to 77,800,000 as compared with 51,500,000 for 1941–42.

Ordinary depreciation totaled 6,100,000 crowns and extraordinary depreciation 54,000,000 crowns.

Shortages of fuel necessitated curtailments of services during the year, particularly in passenger operations.

Ecuador

Exchange and Finance

Public Debt.—According to figures released by the Controller General, the external debt of Ecuador amounted to a total of $29,473,738.19 and the internal debt to 36,235,928.17 sucres as of December 31, 1942. This was divided as follows:

External debt:	
First-mortgage bonds, Guayaquil & Quito Railway	$26,261,800.00
Condor bonds	604,224.64
Salt certificates	717,444.00
Bonds of the Italian 5-percent loan	1,008,000.00
Loan of Export-Import Bank	770,258.63
Loan of Defense Supplies Corporation	102,010.92
Total	[1] 29,473,738.19
Internal debt:	*Sucres*
Bonds of the consolidated debt, Series A	132,000.00
Central Bank of Ecuador, (new consolidated debt, 3 percent)	21,636,426.77
Central Bank loan of 1941	13,759,408.02
Central Bank loan of 1942	208,093.38
Central Bank loan for Piedra-Buenaventura highway	600,000.00
Total	[1] 36,235,928.17

[1] Errors in addition appear in sources from which these figures were taken.

Subscriptions to Gold Bond Issue.—In accordance with Executive decree No. 817, requiring commercial and savings banks to subscribe to the special issue of

Pertinent Comments on World Economy Today

[Being one of a series of excerpts from books, pamphlets, and speeches]

Post-War Industrial Reconstruction in Europe

During the period between the two wars the industries in Europe witnessed a mushroom growth. Each country, large or small, endeavored to become economically self-sufficient and established new industries regardless of the availability of raw materials, skilled labor, technical and managerial talent. The industrialization of many parts of Europe was accomplished through the enactment of high protective tariffs, import and exchange restrictions, the grant of subsidies, and government ownership, which often led to high prices for manufactured goods.

The present war changed the trend of this development so that the individual industries of practically all Continental European countries have been either coordinated and unified with those of Germany or have been removed or destroyed. Furthermore, plant and equipment suffered irreparable damage not only from actual war operations but also from lack of proper maintenance. After the war many industries will practically have to make a new start, and this offers an opportunity for placing the industrial plants of Europe on a sound economic basis.

If the restoration of Europe should be on a regional or federation basis, then in establishing industrial plants consideration should be given to the availability of raw material and labor. Furthermore, the concentration of industry in one section should be avoided in order not to give one country an economic preponderance over the rest of the Continent. Industrial superiority means potential military superiority, especially when concentrated industrial power happens to be under control of a traditionally war-minded nation. As a result of war developments the opportunity will arise for the first time for diversifying and integrating industries in Europe, thus eliminating duplication of plant and equipment and unnecessary competition which led to tariff wars and ultimately to economic and political conflicts. The paucity of capital will be an important factor in preventing duplication of plants. * * *

The post-war process of industrialization of Europe should be guided by these objectives: (1) to render Europe interdependent economically and to remove competition employed in the thirties as a weapon for gaining political aims; (2) to coordinate industry with agriculture and existing raw materials in order to strike a proper balance between them.

(From "Some Aspects of Postwar Economic Reconstruction of Europe," issued by the Institute of International Finance of New York University, New York City.)

U. S. Dimes Now Legal Tender in El Salvador

In September, the Republic of El Salvador, by official decree, made United States 10-cent coins legal tender throughout the country. This step was taken, says the newspaper La Prensa Gráfica, to compensate for the growing scarcity of small change in El Salvador. In consequence of the war, supplies of small coins which El Salvador had ordered from abroad could not be obtained.

Dimes, from now on, will be legally accepted with a value of 25 centavos in the currency of El Salvador—in other words, while 10 dimes make a dollar 4 dimes will make a colon.

gold bonds an amount up to 20 percent of their time and sight deposits, Ecuadoran banks have been making the required fortnightly subscriptions. Up to August 15 three installment subscriptions had been made totaling 17,778,368 sucres.

These bonds are issued by the Central Bank under a decree of July 14, 1943. Subscriptions by commercial banks are made in fortnightly installments in such amounts that by the end of December 1943 the full amount representing the required subscriptions will have been subscribed. This device was adopted as a means of absorbing surplus funds held by banks, thereby tending to curb inflation.

The bonds bear interest at 3 percent per annum. In order to provide income with which to pay this interest, the Central Bank is authorized to purchase dollar exchange at 13.50 sucres per dollar instead of the former 13.70. The selling rate for dollars, however, remains unchanged at 14.10. Income from the increased spread between the buying and selling rates is to be credited to the Stabilization Fund, which is charged with responsibility for making interest payments. Any excess in such receipts will be added to the Fund.

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Period for Making Customs Declarations for Imports Extended.—The period of time during which imports into Ecuador must be declared either for consumption or warehousing has been extended from 8 to 15 days, according to an Executive decree appearing in the Ecuadoran press on September 16, 1943.

[Holders of "Preparing Shipments to Ecuador" may note this change on page 5.]

Eire

Economic Conditions

A development of economic importance was manifested in Eire in an official statement which revealed that, owing to unfavorable weather conditions, the harvest would not come up to expectations, and that the total area planted to all crops in 1943 was less than in 1942.

The cereals acreage was considerably less than last year, and the yields of grain, particularly of wheat, were expected to show decreases as compared with the preceding year. Decreased wheat returns, it is stated, will necessitate the employment of Eire's limited shipping space to bring in supplies of this item to make up the deficit, and in all likelihood the Government will have to require the admixture of barley to wheat in order to provide sufficient breadstuffs to meet the country's requirements.

Should it become necessary to use barley for this purpose, the brewing industry, which is one of the leading industries of the country and has a large export trade, may face a serious economic set-back. Whisky distillers are also gravely concerned as to what portion of this year's barley crop will be available for distilling purposes. If the distilleries are forced to close, and if the breweries have to curtail production, there is likely to be an increase in unemployment as well as a significant decrease in Government revenue from excise taxes.

Daylight Saving Time to Continue

An Emergency Powers order, issued by the Government in September 1943, extends daylight saving time throughout the coming winter.

Cost of Living

The cost-of-living index number at mid-August 1943 was 284 (base July 1914=100), compared with 275 at mid-May 1943, with 250 for mid-August 1942, and with 228 for mid-August 1941.

Exchange and Finance

Limerick Corporation Loan.—The City of Limerick Corporation announced late in September its decision to float a loan for £755 000. The price of issue is £99 per 100 and it may be paid for by installments—£10 per 100 on application and £89 per 100 on October 25, 1943. The stock will bear interest at the rate of 3½ percent per annum from November 1, 1943, and will be redeemable at par on or at any time after November 1, 1956. The application list for the issue was opened at 10 a. m. on October 5, 1934, and was closed a few minutes thereafter, having been fully subscribed.

Transport and Communication

War-Risk Insurance Rates Reduced.—The Institute of London Underwriters has announced that beginning October 1, 1943, cargo war-risk insurance rates between Eire and Lisbon, Portugal, have been lowered from 6½ to 5 percent. It was also reported that New York marine underwriters announced that war-risk rates for shipments between the United States and the United Kingdom and Eire are to be reduced to 4 percent, the lowest rate since 1940.

France

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Several New Trade-Organization Committees or Sections Formed.—Trade-organization committees or sections have been formed in France for the chicory industry, sanitation industries, railway-maintenance enterprises, for Burgundy wines, sporting goods (reorganization), construction materials, and various other products, by orders published in the Journal Officiel (Vichy) during December 1942, according to L'Exportateur Français of January 8, 1943.

Special Sales Taxes Imposed on Specified Industries.—Special sales taxes were imposed in France, to cover administrative expenses of trade-organization committees for nonferrous metals and alloys, gasogene fuels, seeds and plants, preserved foods and starch products, by orders published in the Journal Officiel during December 1942, according to L'Exportateur Français, January 8 and 15, 1943.

Feedstuffs for Animals: Special Sales Tax Fixed.—A special tax of 1 percent ad valorem on sales of feedstuffs for animals in France during 1943, to cover administrative expenses of the General Organization Committee of Feedstuffs Industries, was fixed by an order of February 25, 1943, published in the Journal Officiel of May 8.

Export Declarations to Follow Import Nomenclature.—To facilitate comparison between import and export customs statistics, goods exported from France must be declared according to the specifications and units provided for import nomenclature, effective from January 1, 1943, according to a notice published in the Journal Officiel on December 30, 1942, reported in L'Exportateur Français of January 15, 1943.

French North Africa

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Wheat and Flour: Taxes, Premiums, and Regulation of Trade for 1943 Harvest in Morocco.—Price-equalization taxes and premiums, storage premiums, prices, rates of extraction, export standards of quality, and conditions of manufacture, sale, and use of hard and soft wheat and of wheat flour and semolina, have been fixed for the 1943 harvest in the French Zone of Morocco, by a number of orders of June 12 and 13, 1943, published in the Bulletin Officiel of June 15.

Haiti

Economic Conditions

Wholesale and retail trade in Haiti in August followed the usual slow pace characteristic of this time of the year, when business is awaiting the opening of the coffee and cocoa harvests. Les-

sened quantities of imports and difficulty in making replacements also contributed to the retarded trade movement, though sales of goods on hand were made at prices counterbalancing the reduced quantities offered. A healthy demand existed for the export crops—sugar, sisal, and bananas—and enhanced export values contributed strongly to the general prosperity of the trading community. St. Marc experienced the stimulus of larger banana shipments, and expanded activities in the regions of Cap-Haitien and Port-de-Paix give promise of increased banana exports. Gonaives' brisk food export traffic to the Bahamas continued at a satisfactory level. Trade in the shops of the south—Jacmel, Aux Cayes, and Jeremie—was slow, but merchants were enlarging their stocks in anticipation of sales during the coffee-harvesting season.

SHADA (Société Haitiano-Américaine de Développement Agricole) continued to provide a substantial background for retail commercial activities.

Foreign Trade

Despite the smaller volume of imports, Haiti's foreign commerce in August was higher in import-export value than in the corresponding month in the past 15 years, and an increase of almost 100 percent was recorded above the foreign-trade value of August 1942. The most striking feature of this increased trade was the rise in export value, which was almost four times that for the same month in 1942; sugar shipments accounted for more than half of the total export value. The import value for the month increased 31 percent over that for the corresponding period last year.

The cumulative foreign trade covering the October to August period of the present fiscal year (1942–43), showed an increase of 30 percent in value over the same cumulative period of the preceding fiscal year (1941–42). Import value increased 19 percent and export value was 42 percent higher than in the same period of 1941–42, a sizable export balance being achieved as compared with an import balance in that period last year.

Export Commodity Trends

August is normally a dull month for coffee exports, and none was exported. Sisal shipments were the largest since May. Exports of sugar were far above those for the corresponding month in 1942. Shipments of bananas were almost double the highest previous export figure in the past 12 months, and continued the trend toward recovery of this war casualty. Cocoa shipments declined.

The drain on Haitian rice supplies by exportation at bid-up prices continued in August, and, correspondingly, domestic prices continued to rise. This situation prevailed despite export restrictions.

Sugar Contract Is Signed

Under a purchase contract signed August 11, 1943, for raw sugar produced from 1943 and 1944 crops, the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Haitian-American Sugar Co. of Port-au-Prince agreed that Commodity Credit Corporation should purchase approximately 35,600 short tons from the 1943 crop and a minimum of 38,000 short tons from the 1944 crop at $2.65 per 100 pounds f. o. b. Port-au-Prince, with the specific clause that such of this sugar as may be shipped to the United States shall be paid for at the rate of $2.4625 per 100 pounds.

Exchange and Finance

Government Revenues.—Government revenues in August lagged markedly behind the increase in foreign-trade value. Customs revenues—the main item of Government revenues—actually declined slightly, and the month's total of fiscal revenues advanced less than 10 percent. This apparent anomaly of a 100-percent increase in foreign trade and a 10-percent increase in Government revenues was attributed to the high percentage of specific duties applicable to the customs regulations, the higher values of many commodities not being reflected in the duties collected. Although customs revenues dropped slightly, internal revenues, miscellaneous revenues, and the collections of the Internal Revenue Service all advanced above the income for August 1942.

India

Transport and Communication

Increased Carloadings.—Freight carloadings of the Indian railways were 0.32 percent higher on the broad-gage and 5.99 percent higher on the meter-gage railways in July 1943 than in the corresponding month in 1942.

From April 1 to July 31, 1943, carloadings increased 1.67 percent on the broad-gage and 6.03 percent on the meter-gage railways.

Kenya and Uganda

Economic Conditions

East African Industrial Council Constituted

An East African Industrial Council has been organized in Nairobi, Kenya, as a result of plans laid at the June Conference of East African Governors, according to the foreign press.

It is stated that the Council will consider questions of policy relating to the industrial development of the territories, with particular reference to the selection of industries to be developed and their location and financial arrangements.

Announcement that the Imperial Government has authorized the supply to East Africa of textile machinery was made at the initial meeting of the Council, according to the report.

Wartime Commodity Controls

New Body to Advise on Commodity Distribution in Kenya.—The Governor of Kenya has appointed a new Commodity Distribution Board under the chairmanship of a member of the Supply Board, according to the Kenya Gazette for June 15.

The duties and functions of the Board are to recommend to the Governor the areas for which it is considered desirable to appoint distribution boards and the personnel of such boards; to coordinate and direct the activities of such boards in accordance with the policies of the East African Production and Supply Council; and to advise the Governor regarding the scheduling of controlled commodities. Statistical data in connection with consumers' requirements are to be collected by the Board which also recommends necessary measures to insure the fair and orderly distribution of essential commodities.

The other personnel of the Board includes the Chief Native Commissioner, the Price Controller, and several other civil members.

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Invoices for Goods Subject to Ad Valorem Duty Must Show War-Risk Insurance Rates.—War-risk insurance rates were stated by the Commissioner of Customs, Uganda and Kenya, to be as follows, effective from July 26, 1943, ac-

New Management for K. L. M. Air Lines

The Netherlands Commission for Public Relations in Wartime decided recently to relieve the K. N. I. L. M. (Royal Netherlands Indies Air Lines) of control of the K. L. M. (Royal Dutch Air Lines) and return the management of the service to London, and, eventually, to Holland itself. Since the invasion of the Netherlands the K. L. M. had been controlled first from Batavia, Java, and then from New York.

The announcement stated that, simultaneously with its decision, the Commission appointed five Netherlanders living in London as members of the new control board for the K. L. M. and ruled that the powers of the board of directors of the K. L. M. be vested in Netherlanders living in London and chosen by the Commission.

It had become increasingly difficult to look after the interests of Netherlands air transport under the existing arrangement whereby the Dutch Government, on the one hand, and the controlling and managing bodies of the company (established in New York) on the other, were so widely separated. The Government therefore considered it urgently necessary to put the K. L. M. under a controlling body established in London where preparatory measures for its return to the Netherlands must be taken.

Export-Import Bank Commitments in Other Americas Total Over Billion Dollars

Since 1941 the chief activities of the United States Export-Import Bank have been concerned with promoting inter-American trade and development of the Western Hemisphere.

In aiding Latin-American republics by loans to national development commissions for improvement of road and rail transportation systems, the Export-Import Bank has facilitated delivery of strategic materials to the United States, and also has laid the basis for expanded post-war commerce throughout the hemisphere, says the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

A smaller part of the bank's credits has been devoted to the purchase of United States products essential to the economic life of the Latin-American republics.

Among the bank's more important commitments in 1942 were those in connection with the rehabilitation of the Victorias-Minas Railroad and the development of high-grade iron in Brazil.

Similarly, in Mexico, a small but strategically located steel plant was erected from the bank's loans. Other loans were made in various Latin-American countries to speed the output of vital strategic metals and minerals.

From the time of its creation to the end of 1942 the bank has authorized commitments aggregating some $1,100,000,000, of which $264,000,000 was loaned in 1942, according to the annual report appearing in 1943. Of the total, about $300,000,000 were canceled subsequently either because the applicants found they did not require the facilities, or arranged to obtain the necessary credits from private sources. Actual disbursements have amounted to only $337,000,000, of whchin early $300,000 000 has been repaid. Disbursements would have been much greater if Latin-American beneficiaries had been able to receive from the United States all the goods and materials that they wanted, but which the over-all war effort has circumscribed.

The annual report of the Export-Import Bank also indicates that a novel feature, inaugurated in 1942, was a service through which the bank assumes responsibility for the delivery of export goods to their destination within 4 months from the date the goods are ready for shipment in the United States.

This new service, it is pointed out, helps American exporters keep open their established trade channels in spite of wartime shipping difficulties.

cording to a notice in the Uganda Gazette of August 31:

Mombasa, to or from:	*Percent*
North and Central America—Atlantic and Pacific ports via Cape	8
South America—Atlantic and Pacific Ports	10
South America—Pacific Coast via Magellan	9

The notice points out that for the assessment of customs duty, it is necessary that insurance charges, including war-risk insurance, appear on invoices of goods liable to ad valorem duty. If an invoice does not contain a statement of war-risk insurance or a certification that such insurance has not been effected, then the above rates will be applied.

Export of Sugar From Uganda Subject to License.—Exportation of sugar, sirup, and jaggery from Uganda has been prohibited except under license by the Sugar Controller, according to a notice appearing in the Uganda Gazette, September 15.

Nigeria

Economic Conditions

Plans for Post-War Development

A Nigerian Advisory Committee on Economic Development and Social Welfare was established recently to deal with internal development and post-war planning. Its work consists of placement of discharged soldiers, planning economic development and social welfare, and preparation of a program of post-war reconstruction for the Nigerian Government. The work of this Committee is being supplemented by provincial committees.

Employment exchanges are being set up at which discharged soldiers will be registered, thus bringing job seekers into contact with available employment. A census is being taken of the number and kinds of employees which will be required in an expanding governmental program of works and services. Provision is made with a view to the proper utilization and conservation of natural resources, the use of improved methods of agriculture, and for land settlement schemes by which ex-soldiers who wish to make farming their occupation will be enabled to do so. Those who wish to continue their education or training (possibly begun in the Army) in order to qualify in some work or trade are expected to receive assistance.

The Committee also has under consideration the economic development of livestock and livestock-products industries. Meat, milk, butter, and cheese are of great value to Nigeria, both from nutritional and trade standpoints. Hides and skins are important trade products.

The matter of internal improvements, along the lines of telegraphs and telephone extensions, public buildings, roads, and housing schemes for Government employees is being investigated with a view to possible incorporation into the post-war reconstruction program.

Meeting of Trades Union Congress

The first session of the Nigerian Trades Union Congress was held in Lagos from July 31 to August 2, 1943. The aims of the Congress are reported to be as follows:

To unite all Nigerian trades unions into one organized body.

To improve the conditions of labor.

To effect cooperation between and mutual regard for members of the trades unions.

To protect the legal status and rights of trades union organizations.

To secure the nationalization of public undertakings, such as timber, railway, transport, and mines.

The Congress decided not to collaborate with any bodies other than the member unions.

Paraguay

Economic Conditions

The economic condition of Paraguay during the months of August and September was favorable. Commercial activity was well maintained, funds were abundant, credits liberal, and collections prompt. There have been varying estimates as to the increase in the cost of living during the past 2 years, the upward trend probably not having exceeded 25 percent so far as domestic industries and their products are concerned, but prices of many imported commodities have risen much more and these values have tended to encourage generally higher prices.

The agricultural outlook is reported only fair as the country is still in need of rain, and much of the planting was delayed. As a result of the successful 1943 cotton harvest, it seems fairly certain that an increased area possibly reaching a total of 60,000 hectares will be planted for the new season. It is anticipated that renewed emphasis will also be placed upon vegetable-oil crops, particularly peanuts.

Prospects for the tobacco crop were poor and the Government estimated that the 1943 sugar production could not exceed 9,000 tons, approximately 1,000 tons less than the estimated normal annual consumption.

While the record of the frigorificos for the 1943 season was satisfactory and the conclusion of a contract between the British Ministry of Food and the Argentine exporters was a stimulant to the local interests, the outlook for the new year was doubtful. The grazing areas were deteriorating and the condition of the cattle was relatively poor. The meat-packing season will start about February, but unless there is an improvement in grazing conditions, the number of cattle available for the new season will be considerably under this year's figure and the condition of the animals will be poorer.

One of the standard measures of the economic tempo of the country is the statistical record of the Paraguay Central Railway. So far this year the railway's business has approached record

proportions, this trend being in part a reflection of the reduced motor transportation resulting from the gasoline shortage. Nevertheless, it is encouraging to note that the commercial activity of the country is being maintained at a satisfactory level.

Decree law No. 620, authorizing the establishment of minimum wages for workers throughout the Republic was promulgated October 4, 1943. A further regulatory law will be promulgated in due course and it is expected that this latter legislation will embrace specific details regarding the graduated scale of wages which are to be paid in accordance with the conditions established in decree law No. 620.

St. Helena

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Imports Subject to License.—A revised list of commodities the importation of which into St. Helena is prohibited, except under license, was published this year. The restriction applies to all articles and products from non-British Empire areas whose currency is based on the pound sterling and an extensive list of products from other sources.

Southern Rhodesia

Transport and Communication

Rhodesian Railways Ended Year With Surplus.—The operation of the Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., for the year ended September 30, 1942, resulted in a surplus of £2,557,000, according to the recently published annual report of the company.

Gross revenue amounted to £6,003,000 and working expenditure to £3,446,000. Net profit amounted to £399,000. Higher taxation caused a decrease of 53.4 percent from the net profit of £855,000 made in 1941.

A press report states that in comparison with pre-war figures (year not mentioned), passenger traffic increased 31 percent, goods carried by 39 percent, and net ton-miles by 32 percent.

For the first 8 months of the railway's present financial year (October to May) gross revenue reached £3,930,000 and working expenditure, including provision for depreciation and renewals, £2,177,000.

Chile Acquires Merchant Ships to Replace Liners Sold to United States

A quartet of 8,000-ton merchantmen has reached Valparaiso, Chile, to enter Chile's maritime service and replace three large steamships sold to the United States by the Compañía Sudamericana de Vapores (South American Steamship Co.). The merchant vessels have been leased to the Chilean Government by the United States and will be operated by the Compañía Sudamericana under sublease, says the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

The four freighters include the *West Gotomska*, 8,586 tons; the *El Capulin*, 8,000 tons; and the *Ann Skakel* and *Patricia Skakel*, sister ships of 8,010 tons each. They will be renamed *Andalien, Illapel, Lebu*, and *Tubul*, respectively, after Chilean rivers.

Leasing of the merchant vessels to the Chilean Government formed part of the agreement whereby the United States acquired Chile's three largest liners, the *Aconcagua, Copiapó*, and *Imperial* from the Compañía Sudamericana de Vapores for $2,000,000 each. The Chilean governmental decree which authorized the sale described the transaction as "a Chilean contribution to the United Nations war effort."

Under the terms of the agreement the Compañía Sudamericana de Vapores bound itself to apply the $6,000,000 purchase price to acquiring new ships within 2 years after the end of the war, of a speed and cargo capacity equal or superior to those of the ships sold. In the meantime, the 8,000-ton freighters will be used to fill the gap left by the sale of the liners.

The merchantmen were turned over to representatives of the Compañía Sudamericana and Admiral Merino Bielich, head of the Chilean War Maritime Commission, at New Orleans. The four ships will make a total of 16 round trips between Chile and the United States each year.

According to an official announcement, the ships are manned by all-Chilean crews and are armed to resist submarine attack. Each vessel is about 425 feet long, with a beam of approximately 50 feet.

"Spavined Spanish" Does *Not* Help Business

FOREIGN COMMERCE WEEKLY, convinced that the correct and skillful use of the languages of our foreign customers and suppliers is a factor most vitally important to success in foreign trade, is moved to reproduce here several paragraphs from an article by Willis Knapp Jones published recently by the magazine The Inter-American:

"The Latins," says Mr. Jones, "have developed an uncanny ability to recognize their language in spite of distortion and mispronunciation. Possibly their courteous attempts to understand gringo Spanish is the foundation for the tradition of Latin politeness. There was the pretty American girl, for example, who entered a second-hand store to buy salt cellars (*saleros*). She announced she was looking for *solteros* (bachelors). Later she entered a grocery store and asked brightly: *'Es Usted grocero?' Grocero* means not 'grocer' but 'ill-bred.'

"I heard a North American social director tell some Peruvian children to put themselves in their 'socks' (*medias*), instead of in the middle (*medio*) of the circle. Another gringo, confusing the gender of this same pair, exhorted his hearers to clean up the city by whatever socks they had at hand. * * *

"There was a North American señorita was thought *ropa* means 'rope' when it really means 'clothes.' Mounting a horse tied to a fence, she asked a bystander to take off her *ropa*. * * *

"A source of endless amusement to the Latins," Mr. Jones notes, "is the attempt by gringos to coin words by combining a couple of nouns. If ever the whole is not equal to the sum of its parts, this is the place. One would-be purchaser asked for a *metro de pulgas*, which means '39 inches of fleas,' but that was clue enough for the storekeeper: he deduced that the gringo means *pulgadas* (inches) and produced a yardstick.

"Another coinage that turned out counterfeit was meant to be 'corn starch,' a word that did not appear in the gringo's dictionary—so he put together *almidón de callos*. Unfortunately *callos* is the sort of corn that requires cornplasters."

These examples from "The Inter-American" are funny—but such blunders don't help business.

Spain

Transport and Communication

New Railway Link Inaugurated.—A new broad-gage railway link was inaugurated this year in Spain between Cuatro Vientos and Carabanchel, states a foreign transportation publication.

Syria and Lebanon

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Reorganization of Service of Supply Canceled.—Order No. 20/LR of February 1, 1941, which provided for a reorganization of the Service of Supply of Syria and Lebanon, has been canceled by order No. 296/FC of July 19, 1943, published in the Bulletin Officiel of July 31.

[FOREIGN COMMERCE WEEKLY of July 19, 1941, published a summary of the canceled order.]

News by COMMODITIES

Beverages

Wine Production, Hungary

Wine production in Hungary was expected to reach from 4,000 000 to 5,000,000 hectoliters (1 hectoliter=26.413 gallons) this year, but as a result of the drought it probably will yield only 2,500,000 hectoliters, according to the foreign press.

Chemicals

Magnesium and Calcium Sulfates To Be Produced in Brazil

A company (Industria Química Iguassu, Ltd.) recently organized in Brazil, will produce magnesium and calcium sulfates from its dolomite reserves near Curityba, the foreign press reports.

Monthly output of magnesium sulfate is expected to total 30,000 kilograms.

Salt Tested for Fertilizer in U. K.

Agricultural-research stations and farms in the United Kingdom are testing common salt as a fertilizer for sugar beets, a British chemical journal states.

More sugar reportedly has been obtained by using 5 hundredweight of sodium chloride than by applying 2.5 hundredweight of potassium chloride.

Carbon-Bisulfide Production in Canada

The carbon-bisulfide plant erected last year in Canada by Cornwall Chemicals, Ltd. (an associate of Canadian Industries, Ltd.), attained satisfactory production in 1942, a British chemical publication reports.

The company's entire output was used for military purposes or in essential industries.

Chemical Laboratory Under Construction at Bogotá, Colombia

A national chemical laboratory is being erected on the grounds of the National University at Bogotá, Colombia, the foreign press reports.

The buildings will cost about $325,000. It is planned to install several pilot plants later.

Glycerin Production, Mexico

A high percentage of Mexico's present glycerin production is of the chemically pure type which is unsuitable for the manufacture of dynamite. Producers are free, it is reported, to choose between distillation to chemically pure or to dynamite glycerin, and the price of the former is appreciably higher.

Southern Rhodesia Expects to Increase Glycerin Production

Small quantities of glycerin have been made for some time in Southern Rhodesia, using waste soap materials, but it is expected that production will increase soon.

A new plant is now in operation, the foreign press reports, and the erection of an additional plant has been proposed.

Food Crops from U. S. Found Suitable for Tropics

Several food crops introduced from the United States for experimental work at the new Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences in Costa Rica have been found adapted to cultivation in Central America.

Among the most promising are cabbage, collards, Carolina pole and Henderson bush lima beans, Florida runner peanuts, edible soybeans, rice beans (related to the cowpea) for cover crops and stock feed, and grapes (new types derived in part from tropical and subtropical wild species.)

This has been announced by Dr. Earl N. Bressman, director of the Institute, which is cooperating in the inter-American food-growing program. Most of the Central American republics, in collaboration with the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, Washington, are striving to increase food production for local consumption and for shipment to nearby defense areas which have food-supply problems.

Several hundred varieties of vegetables and staple food plants are being cultivated by the Institute in Costa Rica as part of its research work for improvement of food crops.

In charge of vegetables and special crop research at Turrialba, site of the Institute in Costa Rica, is Joseph Fennell, formerly with the United States agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico.

Many of the types of beans, peas, peanuts, carrots, cabbage, tomatoes, and other plants were obtained for the experiments from farmers in southern areas of the United States which have growing conditions somewhat comparable to those in Central America.

With abundant sunshine and rain, the Central American republics are considered well suited for introduction of many food crops which have been cultivated successfully in the South of the United States.

Coal and Coke

Canadian Production Increased in July

Coal production in Canada in the first 7 months of 1943 is officially reported at 10,162,000 tons. Production of 1,366,000 tons in July represented an increase over the 1,347,000 tons reported for June.

Coke production totaled 1,878,000 tons, output in July increasing to 308,000 tons from 266,000 in June.

Increased Output in U. K.

Output of salable coal in the United Kingdom during the 4 weeks ended September 4, 1943, averaged 3,767,800 tons a week. This represents a considerable increase over the weekly average of 3,097,800 for the previous 4-week period, when output was affected by the August bank holiday.

Construction (Including Highway)

Afghanistan's Contemplated Construction

The Government of Afghanistan has under consideration a public-works construction program calling for the expenditure of $76,000,000. This includes $36,000,000 for irrigation projects, $20,000 000 for road improvement, and $20,000 000 for housing.

Only 17 percent of the arable land of the country is cultivated at this time, it is claimed. One foreign agronomist believes this area might be increased from 15 to 20 percent by irrigation projects, making an additional 10,000 square miles productive, and that a further 30 percent might be made available for crops through more thorough use of the nonirrigated highlands. Among the rivers which could be used for irrigation purposes are the Kokcha, Kunduz, and Murghab in the north, the Hari in the west, the Helmand in the south, and the Kabul in the east.

The possibility of shutting off the flow of waters from adjacent countries is a serious problem. For example, if the flow of the Kokcha and Kunduz Rivers were reduced, the arable area in Soviet Turkestan would be lessened and diversion of water from the Helmand River would affect wheat lands in Iranian (Persian) Seistan.

Reconstruction of the Jalalabad Canal in the fertile Jalalabad Province is being considered. It is estimated that this project would cost from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000.

In Kabul Province there are at least six dams which are partly constructed but which require redesigning before completion. A new project is the Tangi

Saidon dam to impound flood waters of the Kabul River. The estimated cost of the program for this Province is from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000.

Other contemplated projects include the rebuilding of old canals and the construction of new ones to irrigate an area of approximately 500,000 acres in the Munduz River Valley, and completion of the Girishk Canal in the Province of Kandahar to control the Helmand River.

Construction of a new town near Kabul, to house the capitol, is also reported to be under consideration by the Government.

The proposed site is at Dar-el-Ranoon, south of the present town. Preliminary plans call for an expenditure of $20,000,000.

Contemplated Highway Construction in Argentina

More than 3,000,000 pesos have been earmarked for the improvement and construction of highways in Argentina, according to a recent announcement.

For the 37-mile sector on route 234 between Comandante Cordero and the junction with route 40 in the Territory of Neuquen, the sum of 351,400 pesos has been set aside. This road will provide transportation facilities for coal mined in that area.

Surfacing of the 12 miles between Puente Neuquen and Plottier, and basic riprapping work on the stretch between Junin de los Andes and Rio Chimehuin, will cost 696,370 and 42,203 pesos, respectively.

The budget provides 924,875 pesos for basic work and paving on the 20-mile strip on route 9 between La Abrita and Loreto, Province of Santiago del Estero, a part of the Pan American Highway system.

A portion of the national highway between Chascomus and Lezama, in the Province of Buenos Aires, will be improved at an estimated cost of 651,732 pesos. Similar improvements to cost 146,925 pesos are projected for route 197 between Pacheco and J. C. Paz and a strip between kilometer 14 and San Isidro on the Avenida General Paz which circles the Federal capital.

The sum of 83,768 pesos has been allocated for improvements on the approach to the city of San Juan on route 40; 32 miles between Tecka and Barrancas in the Territory of Chubut will cost approximately 204,119 pesos.

Railway Construction Authorized by Government of Bolivia

Authorization has been made by the Government of Bolivia to commence construction work on the section of the Corumba-Santa Cruz Railway between Santa Cruz and Jose de Chiquitos.

Rechannelization of River in Bolivia Urged

The total cost of diverting the Rocha River in Bolivia into a new channel is estimated at 5,000,000 bolivianos. Work has been suspended pending further study of the project, but engineers are urging early resumption of construction work as heavy seasonal rains might cause the city of Cochabamba to be flooded.

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Paraguay to Improve Livestock for Home Food Needs

Paraquay has set aside a 25,000-acre ranch in the rich grazing country of the Misiones, south of Asuncion, as part of a broad plan designed to improve cattle breeds and increase food production.

This is the word brought to Washington by John R. Camp, director of the Servicio Técnico Inter-Americano de Cooperación Agrícola (STICA), an agency set up within the Paraguayan Ministry of Agriculture to carry on a food-expansion program with the cooperation of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, an agency of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

When the Italian owner of the sizable ranch died and left no heirs in Paraguay, the big Barrerito property reverted to the Republic's Government. It was stocked already with 5,000 head of cattle, besides several hundred horses, mules, and sheep.

After the signing of the food agreement between the Institute and the Paraguayan Government, President Higinio Morinigo and the Ministry of Agriculture expressed a desire to turn the ranch over to STICA for the development of an improved breed of beef cattle, horses, and mules.

The 5,000 cattle on the ranch when the Government took title to it were of the native Creole types, mixtures of other strains, such as short-horn and Hereford. They had been fed on grass, with no supplemental feeding to improve the grade of the meat.

With the project now under way, the ranch operators plan to segregate the cattle. Fenced-in sections of range land will keep the cattle of predominating breeds from mixing with the others. The plan then calls for the introduction of Hereford, Angus, and certain other acclimatized breeds to the herds. The old cattle and the cattle with poor form will be eliminated entirely.

Another phase of the program is a seeding experiment, designed to raise the best grasses, as well as legumes and other supplemental feeds for the cattle.

Boys with a liking for ranch life will be trained to act as ranch hands before getting other assignments. Some may be sent abroad for special study before returning to introduce new methods into other ranching areas of the republic.

As the program advances, it is the plan of STICA to turn profits from sales back into the ranch for further experiment and development work, and to invite other ranchers to watch the progress.

Dam Constructed in Bolivia

The Angostura Dam, constructed near Cochabamba, Bolivia, to provide irrigation for the Cochabamba Valley, is reported completed, except for the floodgates.

Funds Allocated to Bring Water to Sucre, Bolivia

The funds allocated for construction of an aqueduct to bring drinking water from Ravelo to Sucre, Bolivia, have been increased to 24,000,000 bolivianos. A loan of 12,000,000 bolivianos was granted by the Government to the city of Sucre in January 1940.

Dam Under Construction in Bulgaria

The dam under construction on the Beli Isker River in the Rila Mountains about 55 miles from Sofia, Bulgaria, will be part of the water system which supplies the capital.

The lake formed will be approximately 1.86 miles in length with a capacity of 15,300,000 cubic meters (4,051,440,000 gallons) of water. The electrical installations now in place will be capable of generating 50,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy annually. Another installation is planned to produce an additional 20,000,000 kilowatt-hours annually.

More than 200 men are now working to complete at least three-quarters of the construction work on the dam by the end of the present construction season. The project is expected to be completed in 1944.

Invest in a
FREE FUTURE
Buy War Bonds

Post-War Highway Program in British Columbia, Canada

British Columbia is planning an extensive post-war highway program of 6,000 miles at an estimated cost of $210,000,000, states a foreign publication. An express highway between Vancouver City and New Westminster is estimated to cost more than $11,000,000.

Other projects, as outlined by the British Columbia Highway Board will provide three direct outlets to the Pacific Ocean.

Completion of Ecuadorian Highway Reported

Completion of the highway between Banos and Mera, Ecuador, a distance of 162 miles, is reported by the South American press.

Completion of Ecuadoran Highway

Construction activity in New Zealand increased in July. The value of all building permits issued totaled £NZ658,540, or an increase of 303.1 percent, compared

with £NZ163,362 recorded in July 1942. Dwellings included in the July 1943 permits numbered 168, compared with 39 for the corresponding period in 1942.

Electrical Machinery and Equipment

Canadian Power Production and Consumption

Central electric stations in Canada produced 3,404,077,000 kilowatt-hours in July. This was slightly lower than output in May and June (3,502,819,000 and 3,355,032,000 kilowatt-hours, respectively), but higher than that of July 1942 (2,965,655,000 kilowatt-hours).

Net provincial consumption in July 1943 amounted to 3,161,745,000 kilowatt-hours, compared with 2,769,828,000 kilowatt-hours in July 1942. The following table shows consumption, by provinces, in these 2 periods.

[In kilowatt-hours]

Province	July 1942	July 1943
Prince Edward Island	660,000	721,000
Nova Scotia	35,530,000	47,479,000
New Brunswick	38,563,000	46,291,000
Quebec	1,312,414,000	1,654,064,000
Ontario	991,139,000	984,514,000
Manitoba	100,570,000	117,957,000
Saskatchewan	50,286,000	52,290,000
Alberta	35,926,000	41,758,000
British Columbia	204,740,000	216,671,000
Total	2,769,828,000	3,161,745,000

Signal-Equipment Manufactures Increase, Canada

The manufacture of electric signal equipment in Canada has increased tremendously since the outbreak of the war, the foreign press says. The value of peacetime production was about $15,000,000. By 1941, this had grown to $35,000,000 and by 1942 to $100,000,000. It is predicted that 1943 production will reach $250,000,00—an increase of 1,600 percent over the 1939 total.

All domestic needs are now being supplied and, in addition, equipment is being shipped to a number of other countries, including New Zealand, Australia, India, the Soviet Union, and Great Britain.

Improved Power Situation in Eire

Restrictions on the consumption of electricity in Eire were removed September 24. The power situation has improved as a result of the River Shannon's favorable water level.

Panamanian Firm to Purchase Government-Owned Plants

La Panama Elétrica, S. A., has arranged to purchase 16 electric-light plants now owned by the Government. All the plants are located in interior towns, the most important being in David, Anton, Arraijan, Bocas del Toro, Pacora, Otoque, Nargana, Cermeno, Ocu, Coiba, and Chame.

New Zealand's Imports Increase

Electrical machinery imported by New Zealand from January 1 through May 31, 1943, was valued at £NZ986,393. This was a marked increase compared with the corresponding period of 1942, when similar imports were valued at £NZ633,024.

Essential Oils

Panamanian Lemongrass Production

Lemongrass, which grows in scattered clumps, is raised by natives of David, Panama, according to a botanical authority of that country. About 100 tons of this commodity might be obtained yearly; there are no local distillation facilities, however.

Foodstuffs and Allied Products

Coffee and Cocoa

Estimated Cocoa Crop, Trinidad and Tobago (B. W. I.)

The 1942–43 cocoa crop in Trinidad and Tobago is estimated at from 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 pounds, compared with an estimated 10,000,000 pounds in 1941–42, according to the foreign press.

Estimated Mexican Coffee Crop

The Mexican coffee crop in the 1942–43 season is estimated at from 750,000 to 1,200,000 bags of 60 kilograms each (1 kilogram=2.2046 pounds)—an increase over the estimated 700,000 to 800,000 bags in 1941–42.

Dairy Products

Butter and Cheese Production, Ontario, Canada

Creamery-butter production in Ontario, Canada, for the first 7 months of 1943 totaled 51,136,000 pounds, or 6.7 percent more than the 47,921,000 pounds produced during the corresponding period of 1942.

Cheese showed a decline of 23.6 percent—from 72,079,000 pounds in the first 7 months of 1942 to 55,061,000 pounds in the corresponding period of 1943.

Creamery-butter stocks in Toronto warehouses amounted to 5,064,000 pounds in August 1, 1943, compared with 4,009,000 pounds on July 1, 1943, and 4,521,000 pounds on August 1, 1942.

Cheese stocks showed a marked decline both at factories and in Toronto warehouses.

Fruits and Nuts

Afghanistan's Exports of Nuts

Pistachio nuts, shelled and unshelled, are important items of export from Afghanistan. It is stated by exporters that about 3,000,000 pounds of shelled and unshelled pistachios can be exported annually. In addition, about 2,000 pounds of pistachio galls, suitable for dyeing and tanning, are available. India purchases a large proportion of Afghan production.

Almonds, walnuts, and peanuts, both shelled and unshelled, are available in Afghanistan in considerable quantities. They too are generally exported to India.

Fruit Preservation in Afghanistan

Afghanistan has one fruit-preserving factory located at Kandahar. Its monthly production rate reportedly is

Industrial Uses of Alligators Studied by Floating Marine Laboratory

Even the alligators are going to war in Mexico, but they are going in a scientific and systematic way, says the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. A tiny floating laboratory of the Mexican Bureau of Fisheries and Allied Industries has been sent to the southern river port of Suchiate, in the State of Chiapas, to make a thorough study of the habits and possible industrial application of the saurians.

The laboratory will devote itself to research on the breeding and feeding habits of the huge reptiles and will select specimens for distribution in other parts of the country where the species is almost extinct. Another of its tasks will be to find new industrial applications for the beasts.

Alligator skins have long been used in high-grade leather work throughout the world, but the reptiles are economically valuable in other ways as well. The long tail of the alligator contains meat which is valued as a highly nutritional delicacy in many parts of America. Alligator oil has been found ideal for lubrication purposes in precision machinery, and in South America alligators are prized as a means of controlling certain parasites fatal to cattle and humans.

Directing the work of the station is Dr. Angel Martin de Lucenay, a biologist from the Bureau of Fisheries. And the ample facilities of the experimental station are all that Dr. de Lucenay and his colleagues could desire. In the course of its work, the station has come upon many little-known and hitherto uncatalogued species of fish and crustaceans with a high food or industrial value, which are being classified.

The *Central Station* for Alligator Research, suggested by Mexican Secretary of the Navy Heriberto Jara, will be located in the Legarto Lagoons, about 2½ miles from Veracruz, on the Gulf Coast.

about 25,000 bottles (1 pound) of fruit preserves and jams, 10,000 bottles of sirups, and 5,000 pounds of hard candy.

The production rate depends principally on the amounts of sugar, jars, and cork that can be obtained from India, and present indications are that in the future these materials will be supplied in sufficient quantities to maintain the rates listed above.

About 90 percent of the factory's production is consumed within the country and the remainder is usually purchased by Indian importers.

Raisin Situation in Iran

Iranian raisin production in the year ending March 20, 1944, will probably amount to about 35,000 metric tons, compared with 25,000 tons in the preceding year.

Although no reliable statistics are available, it is estimated that from 80 to 90 percent of the total output is now consumed in Iran. The rise in local consumption in the past 6 months can be explained by the loss of the German market, the ever-increasing use of raisins as a substitute for sugar in rural districts, and greater requirements of domestic distilleries.

In the 4 months ended March 21, 1943, exports of raisins from Iran totaled 487,207 kilograms (1 kilogram=2.2046 pounds). Since the new crop will enter the market about the last of November, stocks are now at a minimum. The trade estimates that stocks do not exceed 1,000 tons.

The domestic price of unpacked raisins is about 16 rials per kilogram, while the price of packed raisins reportedly is about 250 rials per case of 12 kilograms.

Palestine's Citrus-Fruit Industry

For the past 50 years, or since the beginning of the industry in Palestine, citrus fruit has been the leading export commodity.

During the 15 years from 1898 to 1913, citrus-fruit exports amounted to 10,750,000 boxes, of which 76 percent went to the United Kingdom. At the end of World War I exports were resumed, and from 307,000 boxes exported in 1919–20, annual exports rose to 15,750,000 in 1938–39, of which 59.37 percent went to the United Kingdom.

The normal development of the industry has been interrupted by the war as practically all the usual markets are either cut off or closed. This has resulted in severe economic effects upon the farmers, and problems of adjustment and relief have occupied much of the attention of the Palestine Citrus Control Board, which was established by "Citrus Ordinance 1940." As a wartime measure, the Citrus Marketing Board was also set up by the Government for the purpose of controlling or regulating the marketing of citrus fruits grown in Palestine. These two Boards work together.

The 1942–43 citrus crop is estimated at 5,000,000 cases compared with 9,870,000 cases in the preceding year.

Under favorable conditions, the exportable crop of citrus fruit could amount to more than 20,000,000 boxes.

Grain and Products

Rice Mill Established at Concepcion, Chile

A rice mill with a daily capacity of about 250 quintals has recently been installed in the Molina Santa Rosa, located in Concepcion, Chile.

This is the first mill of its kind in that area, and it is reported that as soon as machinery becomes available the capacity of the mill will be substantially increased.

The cultivation of rice in Chile extends as far south as Chillan, about 50 miles north of Concepcion. Rice from that area and also from somewhat farther north will be brought to the new mill.

The manager of the mill stated that he hoped to supply the local market with rice and to have an exportable surplus. Plans are also under way for the production of rice flakes and rice starch.

Mexico's Estimated Rice Crop

Mexico's rice crop reportedly is progressing favorably, and production is estimated at 115,000 metric tons. This is a slight increase over the preceding year.

The trade is of the opinion that Mexico may be in a position to export from 20,000 to 25,000 tons from the forthcoming crop. It is possible, however, that domestic consumption may increase to the point that no exportable surplus will be available, particularly if corn and beans are scarce.

Peruvian Rice Situation

Rice was introduced into Peru from Spain about 1538, and since that time the area planted to the crop has increased gradually.

From 1919 to 1928, the area planted to rice in Peru averaged approximately 30,000 hectares (1 hectare=2.471 acres) annually. From 1929 to 1938, the area averaged 47,600 hectares annually, and in 1941 it was about 61,000 hectares distributed among the Departments as follows: Lambayeque, 40 percent; Libertad, 30 percent; Piura, 13 percent; Ancash, 6 percent; Arequipa, 5 percent; and the remaining 6 percent in small areas in other Departments.

Most of the rice produced in Peru is grown under the basin system of irrigation, ridges being made around the paddies preparatory to receiving irrigation water. Plows, tractors, and other modern implements are used in preparing the soil on large plantations in the river valleys along the coast, but primitive methods are still used on small patches.

Formerly, most of the rice on the large plantations was broadcast and covered with a disk harrow, but it is now planted in beds and the seedlings transplanted to the field. Most varieties require 120 days from the time of planting to the time of heading and from 40 to 60 days from heading to maturity.

Most of the rice is harvested with a "hoz" or sickle, as it was done more than a hundred years ago. Though threshing machines are used on the large plantations, a number of the small growers still thresh with treading animals.

Modern hullers, polishers, and graders are used in preparing the rice for market. One hundred pounds of unhulled rice yields about 66 pounds of whole and cracked rice; 3 pounds of nelen or finely broken rice; 6 pounds of polvillo or dust; and 25 pounds of hulls. The whole and broken rice is graded and sold for human consumption; the polvillo is sold as feed for livestock, especially pigs.

There are approximately 60 rice-hulling machines in the country, most of

Diversity of Uses for Babassú Oil

The magazine Agriculture in the Americas, published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, cites in a recent article the numerous and varied uses that have been found for the fine oil (about 60 percent by weight) which can be expressed from the kernels of South America's babassú nuts. Most important to the Allied Nations just now, says the Agriculture periodical, is the oil's usefulness in soap making as a substitute for coconut oil, now unobtainable in sufficient quantities because of the war. Babassú oil closely resembles coconut oil and makes a whiter, more brittle soap.

It has probably already spared each of us the inconvenience of a soap shortage, for of the 10,000,000,000 pounds of fats and oils used in the United States every year some 20 percent has been poured into the soap vats. With shipments of palm oil and coconut oil from the East Indies, the Belgian Congo, and the Philippine Islands cut off or curtailed, some substitute had to be found, for the middle of 1942 found United States supplies of soap oils and fats from regular sources reduced by one-third.

Babassú oil is also utilized in the manufacture of bullet-proof glass, and certain other parts of the babassú nut and byproducts are usable in the manufacture of explosives. Babassú is valuable in the preparation of cooking oil and of margarine.

In addition, the oil, as a light lubricant, is assertedly superior to cottonseed oil, in that it does not attack bronze. Furthermore, it has been found to be almost as good as petroleum fuels in the operation of Diesel engines and is adaptable for use in certain other internal-combustion engines for the operation of tractors and automobiles—a fact (notes Agriculture in the Americas") of interest not only to petroleum-thirsty Brazil but to the United States as well.

which are in the Departments of Lambayequa, La Libertad, and Piura.

Annual production of rice in Peru from 1919 to 1928 was approximately 31,000 metric tons. During the following 10-year period, from 1929 to 1938, annual production was approximately 58,000 tons, and in 1940 it rose to about 80,000 tons. The yields have fluctuated from year to year, ranging from 1,470 to 2,500 kilograms of unhulled rice per hectare which is equivalent to 1,300 to 2,250 pounds per acre.

The consumption of rice has increased considerably during the past 20 years. In 1928 it was about 67,000 metric tons. In 1931 it rose to 73,000 tons, dropped back to 56,000 tons in 1934, and reached approximately 85,000 tons in 1940.

Under favorable economic conditions, all the rice needed for domestic consumption could be produced in Peru. In 1914, at the beginning of World War I, importation of rice into Peru was prohibited, the Government assuming that this action would stimulate production. The desired results were not achieved, however, and imports again were permitted. In recent years, Peru has imported rice principally from Ecuador.

In 1940, about 30,000 metric tons of hulled rice were received.

In 1932–33, and again in 1941–42, rice was exported from Peru. In 1932 the amount exported aggregated 1,051 metric tons and in 1942, 3,800 tons, of which 1,700 tons went to Bolivia and an equal amount to Cuba.

Rice production in Peru is subject to wide fluctuations caused by such factors as legislation, competition for land area for cotton and sugarcane production, availability of irrigation water, and insect damage.

From the standpoint of soil and climate, the area in the coastal valleys suitable for rice production could be expanded not only to supply domestic needs but also to provide a large surplus for export. In addition to the land now cultivated to rice, it could be grown on many areas now planted to cotton and sugarcane where sufficient water for irrigation is available. The principal economic factor involved is the low net return of rice, in comparison with cotton and sugarcane. In recent years cotton has been the most profitable of the three crops and consequently has commanded first priority on land.

Increased Wheat Production Encouraged by Peruvian Government

The Government of Peru has since 1929 actively supported a program designed to encourage greater production of wheat and lessen the country's dependence on imports.

In 1940 the acreage seeded to wheat was 135,181 hectares which produced approximately 100,000 metric tons. Consumption of wheat and flour in that year was the equivalent of 240,000 tons of wheat, of which 42 percent was domestic and 58 percent was imported. Argentina supplied the bulk of the imports while small shipments were received from the United States and Chile. Imports in 1942 were 109,622 tons, with Argentina as the source of 102,083 tons, Canada 7,509, Chile 24, and the United States 10. This year shipments have been received from Australia.

All wheat grown in Peru is consumed in the country. According to some historians wheat was introduced into Peru in 1538 by accident when a few grains, found in a cask of rice from Spain, were planted in a garden. Today it is cultivated throughout the Sierra region and in some isolated sections of the coastal valleys. In the Sierra most of it is grown on unirrigated patches on slopes of from 20 to 50 degrees, cultivated in the same primitive manner that it was several centuries ago. Llamas and burros carry much of the wheat to local mills. Only wheat grown near the highways and destined for mills along the coast is transported by trucks.

In its agricultural program the Government is attempting to promote the use of modern machinery. Growers are granted financial and technical assistance to induce them to increase their wheat acreage and improve the quality of their crops.

The Mentana variety, which came originally from Italy, is grown almost exclusively in the area of Arequipa and from it comes the greatest yield per acre. Fifty-one bushels per acre was reported for 1940.

Flour is milled throughout the wheat areas, principaly by stone mills. Several roller mills are located in Lima and Arequipa. More than 1,500 tons of flour were imported in 1942. No bran is imported.

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Meats and Products

Argentine Lard Prospects

Preliminary 1943 estimates place commercial production of lard in Argentina at 36,000 metric tons and, in the opinion of packers, there is an exportable surplus of about 29,000 tons. The production figure is based on the revised estimated commercial slaughter for 1943 of 3,225,000 head and a yield of slightly over 11 kilograms of lard per head. With an added possible 1,025,000 head from interior slaughterhouses and farms, hog slaughter would be about 35 percent greater than in 1942.

On the basis of estimated production during the remainder of 1943, packers estimate that the present quantity of 4,000 tons of unsold lard stocks in Argentina may be doubled by the end of this year. This figure, however, is qualified by the lard the United States may supply certain Central American and Caribbean countries, and the Argentine prospects of shipping space.

The outlook for lard production during the first half of 1944 is quite good. Commercial hog slaughter is expected to be about 1,700,000 head, as compared with 1,472,000 head during the corresponding period this year, and commercial lard production is estimated at 20,000 metric tons.

Poultry and Products

Chick-Hatchery Operations, Nova Scotia, Canada

Nova Scotia chick hatcheries, operating under the Dominion Hatchery Approval policy, reported 1,009,304 chicks hatched to June 15 this year. This is already well above the record made in the corresponding period of 1942 when

981,135 chicks were hatched. Chick mortality in Nova Scotia has been normal and somewhat lighter than in 1942, despite unfavorable weather for brooding.

Two hatcheries in Cumberland County have hatched approximately 60,000 chicks. The mortality reported by customers in that vicinity has been less than 1 percent.

Sugars and Products

Sugar Production in Jamaica (B. W. I.)

Sugar production in Jamaica in the 1942–43 crop season amounted to 185,545 short tons, an increase of 11,200 tons over the 1941–42 output.

The sugar industry had a good year as weather conditions were favorable for the growth of the cane and the sucrose yield improved.

Preliminary estimates place the 1943–44 sugar crop at about 172,000 short tons. There has been a small decline in the area under cultivation, and some important producing regions are said to be suffering from a lack of moisture.

Canadian Honey Situation

Despite a large increase in the number of apiaries, the Canadian honey crop is not expected to be any larger than last year, cool weather in the north and drought and rains in southern sections having kept the yields down. It is estimated at 24,000,000 pounds. Almost half of the crop was produced in the Prairie Provinces.

The value of last year's honey crop was $3,500,000, an average return to the producer being 3.9 cents per pound, and beeswax averaged 45.6 cents per pound. Honey has now been rationed in Canada under fixed prices. The producers' ceiling price for extracted honey in bulk sold to consumers is 15½ cents per pound.

New Industry in Northern Nigeria

Brown sugar is now being produced in the northern provinces of Nigeria, according to British sources. The output for last season, about 200 long tons, retailed at 3d. per pound. The Agricultural Department, which fostered the industry, bought most of the output for military use. The capacity of crushers which are now used is about 200 pounds of sugar a day per crusher, or about 12 long tons in the season (November to April).

Spices and Related Products

Mexican Vanilla-Bean Crop

The Mexican 1943 vanilla-bean crop is estimated at about 200,000 pounds of cured beans.

The producing capacity of the vanilla district in Mexico is reported to be much above the prospective harvest. Unfavorable weather in the past 3 years has been the cause of small crops.

Mexican vanilla producers expected a decline in 1940, but a favorable growing season and forcing of the vines resulted in a crop of 465,325 pounds. The forcing in 1940, together with adverse weather in 1941, resulted in production of only 116,784 pounds in that year. The 1942 crop was estimated at 176,485 pounds.

Because of extremely dry conditions this year vanilla beans were expected to ripen almost a month earlier than during normal years. The official opening date of the harvest is November 15, but dealers have requested officials of the Government to have the date changed to October 15.

Practically the entire crop of vanilla beans is exported.

Glass and Products

Glass-Industry Operations, Uruguay

Uruguay's glass industry has been operating on a one-shift basis, 5 days a week. In view of the industry's dependence on adequate supplies of fuel oil, and a recent 30-percent over-all cut in petroleum supplies, consideration is being given to the continuous operation of furnaces over a short period, so as to use to the best advantage such oil as is available, even at the risk of subsequent labor lay-offs.

Hardware

New Zealand's Imports

The New Zealand Customs Department has reported that hardware valued at £NZ9,518 was imported from the United States in June 1943, making a total of £NZ62,391 for the first 6 months of the year.

Iron and Steel

Canadaian Production Increases

Canadian pig-iron production is officially reported at 1,184,064 net tons in the period January to August 1943. In the same period, 141,757 net tons of ferro-alloys and 1,996,481 net tons of steel ingots and castings were produced.

Output of pig iron rose in August to 164,906 net tons from the 151,369 net tons reported for July. In August production of ferro-alloys dropped to 18,429 net tons from the 21,408 net tons produced in July; output of steel ingots and castings was reported at 246,820 net tons in August and 250,508 net tons in July.

The Dominion now ranks fourth in world production of steel, exceeded only by the United States, the Soviet Union, and Great Britain. By the end of 1943, production of steel ingots will be at a rate of more than 3,000,000 tons a year compared with 1,500,000 in 1939. Alloy-steel production is five times that of 1939.

Leather and Related Products

Leather and Manufactures

Technical School Opened in Argentina

A technical school was opened by Argentina's Shoe Industry Association in September, patterned somewhat along the lines of the school now operating in the United States under sponsorship of the shoe industry.

At present there are two classes, each consisting of 40 students selected by examination. The 5-month course is divided into two sections: (1) basic shoe chemistry, mathematics, and language; and (2) leather working. Future courses will embrace the principles of design, foot structure, and the function of shoes.

Special lectures using slides and motion pictures are also held for foremen and other industry leaders and cover such subjects as safety devices and health conditions.

The school's building and equipment are said to be more than adequate; lighting, ventilation, and working conditions are excellent.

Hides and Skins

Afghanistan's Cattle Hides

Between 1,000 and 2,000 cattle hides are available for export in Afghanistan, according to official sources. They are raw and dried.

Lumber and Products

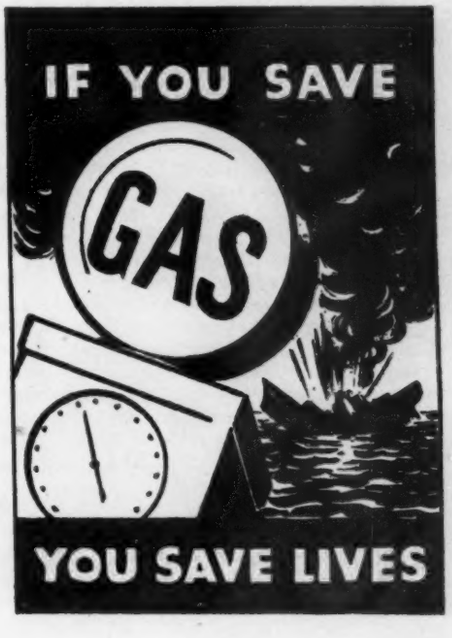
Lumber Situation in British Columbia, Canada

British Columbia's log scale for August reportedly was somewhat higher than in the corresponding month of 1942, but production has not increased sufficiently to improve to any extent stocks on the market or at the mills.

The regional timber controller has authorized the release of substantial quantities of lumber for local use in the repair and construction of homes.

Agreement Formed by Finnish Government and Timber Associations

The Finnish Government and the timber associations have formed an agree-



ment for the 1943–44 season, according to the European press.

The program is said to call for the production of 600,000 standards (1 standard=1,980 board feet)—350,000 standards for export and 250,000 for the domestic market.

Domestic Timber Used in Southern Rhodesia

Because of a considerable reduction in imports, domestic timber is being used in Southern Rhodesia for a number of purposes and has proved excellent in many cases, the African press reports.

It is expected that the lumber industry will be able to maintain and possibly expand its present production of box shooks, mining poles, transmission poles, sleepers, and lumber for other uses.

The lack of sawmill equipment has been serious, but new supplies may be received soon, it is stated.

South Africa's Sawmilling Industry

The sawmilling industry in the Union of South Africa has grown substantially since the war, states a foreign lumber journal.

A considerable gain is reported in both Government-owned and privately owned sawmills. There are now 12 State mills, with an annual capacity of more than 4,000,000 cubic feet of logs, in operation in various parts of the Union. Another plant is being established to handle principally hardwoods.

Because of wartime demand, the number of privately owned sawmills has also increased considerably—from 12 in 1938 to more than 100 at the present time. Many of these mills are small and serve local markets only, but several produce lumber for building purposes in wholesale quantities and have a large output of boxes for agricultural and industrial use.

Total capacity of the privately owned mills is not known at present; however, 31 of these sawmills reportedly have used about 6,500,000 cubic feet of sawlogs from State mills during the fiscal year 1941–42. Consumption is said to have been even larger during the preceding year.

Domestic Timber Production in the United Kingdom

Output of home-grown timber in the United Kingdom is being steadily maintained, a British trade journal reports.

Production in July exceeded the quota. Emphasis is now being placed on the need for improvement in the quality as well as the quantity of sawn wood.

It is not considered likely that production goals for 1944 will be increased and therefore mills may be able to give more attention to the quality of their output. Since the demand for lumber will be very heavy after the war, however, stocks should not be allowed to decrease, the report states.

Drying Kilns Established in Northern Ireland, U. K.

The Northern Ireland Ministry of Agriculture is establishing three drying kilns at Baronscourt, Ahorey, and Coleraine, the British press reports.

These kilns will use local timber for the manufacture of egg cases and thus aid in the Government's program for egg marketing and production. The Ministry will operate one kiln and two will be leased to sawmill owners. It is estimated that they will cost approximately £13,000 during the current year.

Work on two of the plants is nearing completion.

Machinery, Other Than Electrical

Canadian Farm-Equipment Sales

Domestic sales of farm implements and equipment to Canadian dealers totaled $51,036,373 in 1942, compared with $52,106,069 in 1941. British Columbia and Manitoba reported increased sales during the year; the other provinces reported decreases.

Sales of harvesting machinery were approximately 35 percent greater in dollar value in 1942 than in 1941 and sales of planting and seeding equipment rose 20 percent. Other classes declined, the sharpest drop in dollar value (15 percent) being in tractors and engines.

The following table shows, by classes, the number of units sold in 1941 and 1942 and their value at wholesale prices:

Type	1941		1942	
	Number of units	Value	Number of units	Value
All types, total		$52,106,069		$51,036,373
All types, itemized total	298,265	48,699,143	273,065	47,143,547
Planting and seeding machinery	11,736	2,128,926	12,358	2,559,414
Tillage machinery	93,254	7,415,309	88,498	6,550,382
Haying machinery	19,581	1,836,421	18,367	1,817,882
Harvesting machinery	13,183	7,587,402	18,687	10,208,323
Tractors and engines	27,280	23,187,877	21,619	19,636,910
All other types, itemized	132,691	6,543,208	113,536	6,370,636
All other types, not itemized		3,406,926		3,892,826

Increased Machine-Tool Manufacture in Canada

Canada has manufactured machine tools for many years but, prior to September 1939, production was on a small scale. Since that time output has increased greatly, the foreign press says, and Canadian plants are now making tools not only for domestic use but also for export to the Soviet Union, India, Australia, Great Britain, and other countries.

The industry is said to be giving careful attention to post-war plans and suggestions, particularly with regard to markets.

New Zealand's Agricultural-Machinery Imports Increase

The value of agricultural machinery and implements imported by New Zealand in the first 5 months of 1943 was more than twice that of similar imports from January 1 through May 31, 1942. The figures reported for the two periods were £NZ143,268 and £NZ61,718.

Dairy machinery imported during the first 5 months of this year was valued at £NZ35,539, a substantial increase over £NZ21,312 in the corresponding months of 1942.

Business Is the Greatest Single Force for Social Good

Medicinals and Crude Drugs

Hyoscine Manufactured in Australia

When hositilities started in 1939, available stocks of hyoscine in Australia were so meager that the Australian Medical Equipment Control Committee at Melbourne asked one large pharmaceutical manufacturing company to conduct experiments with Duboisia leaves in an attempt to produce the drug domestically.

After the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research had surveyed areas in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, which grows Duboisia, the pharmaceutical company arranged for supplies of the leaves. It now produces about 25 ounces of hyoscine weekly. When sufficient stocks are built up for Australia, the remainder is to be

marketed to the United States and the United Kingdom. For the next year to year and a half arrangements have been made, however, to supply one United States firm with 1,000 ounces, and it is believed that this quantity will equal any surplus there may be.

One other concern, located at Sydney, produces about 1½ ounces each week, but is using all of it in a proprietary line of its own. This company hopes to increase its output more than five times if it can obtain needed equipment.

No Duboisia leaves are exported from Australia at this time.

Motion Pictures and Equipment

New Zealand's Imports Increase

The value of motion-picture equipment and films imported by New Zealand between January 1, 1943, and June 1, 1943, was reported by the New Zealand Government as £NZ125,351. During the first 5 months of 1942, similar imports were valued at £NZ77,824.

Nonferrous Metals

Bolivian Production of Tin and Tungsten

Bolivian production of tin during 1943 has been estimated at 38,383 metric tons, compared with actual output of 38,905 metric tons in 1942, 42,740 in 1941, 38,531 in 1940, and 27,647 metric tons in 1939.

Tungsten production in 1943 is estimated at 3,601.6 metric tons. Production in 1942 amounted to 3,363.2 and in 1941 to 2,676.3 tons. Promising results are reported from experiments to increase the recovery of tungsten by the use of the Sulliven deck.

Canadian Gold and Silver Production

Canadian output of gold dropped to 2,926,000 ounces in July from 3,266,000 ounces in June, bringing the total for the first 7 months of 1943 to 22,653,000 ounces.

A drop in silver production from 1,375,000 ounces in June to 1,332,000 ounces in July is also reported. Output for the January-July 1943 period totaled 10,837,000 ounces.

The cumulative output of Ontario gold mines during the first 8 months of 1943 is officially reported at 1,436,065 troy ounces of gold and 214,843 ounces of silver, compared with 1 853,317 ounces of gold and 304,273 ounces of silver in the January-August 1942 period.

The milled tonnage recovered from gold mines dropped during August to 651,924 short tons, from the 653,533 tons milled in July 1943 and the 864,804 tons milled in August 1942. Production of a higher grade of ore in August resulted in a 1-percent increase in value to $6,392,248 from the July figure of $6,332,121 and a corresponding increased yield to 165,836 ounces against 164,155 in July 1943. There were 43 gold mines operating in August 1943 and 58 in August 1942.

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Production of 7,135 ounces of gold, valued at $274,698, in Manitoba, Canada, in August 1943 brought the total for the first 8 months of the year to 65,995,699 ounces ($2,537,832), compared with 96,395 ounces ($3,711,185) in the first 8 months of 1942.

Silver output in the January-August 1943 period totaled 375,261 ounces, valued at $184,741; in the comparable period of 1942 output of 565,421 ounces of silver had a value of $218,466.

Colombia's Gold and Silver Output Decreases

Production of pure gold in Colombia during the first 6 months of 1943 totaled 8,783 kilograms, a decrease of about 9 percent from output of 9,534 kilograms in the corresponding period of the preceding year. Silver output totaled 3,388 kilograms and 4,027 kilograms, respectively, in January to June 1943 and 1942. The decrease in combined values of both metals was from $10,615,526 (U. S. currency) in the first half of 1942 to $9,785,732 (U. S. currency) in the 1943 period.

The decline in output is attributed principally to the closing of smaller mines. It is believed, however, that the larger mines will have sufficient materials, if used with care, to continue production for about 2 years.

Exports of Precious Metals From Honduras Increase in Value

Precious metals exported from Honduras during the second quarter of 1943 had a value of $676,226.19 (U. S. Currency), compared with $428,445.55 reported for the period January–March 1943.

Situation in Southern Rhodesia

Output of ingot tin from a refinery in Bulawago, Southern Rhodesia, now exceeds the demand, and an effort is being made to establish an export market, the foreign press reports. Solder, manufactured from local tin and Broken Hill lead, is not only available, but a large surplus is reported to be exported.

A factory that is manufacturing nails from imported wire is reported to be producing less than capacity because of the small local demand.

While output of the steel works of the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission is limited, the plant is said to be capable of providing almost any type of alloy steel. A number of very useful mild-steel sections, manganese and other special steel castings have been produced.

Ingot-Aluminum Industry Established in Australia

Ingot aluminum is to be manufactured in Tasmania, Australia, states the foreign press, under a Government plan which provides £3,000,000 (Australian pounds) to establish the industry. Existing rolling mills, extrusion and forging plants are to be supplemented, and the power required is to be supplied by the Tasmanian hydro-electric plant.

Nonmetallic Minerals

Swedish Building-Stone Contract With Germany Suspended

A 10-year contract for the delivery of Swedish building stone to Germany was concluded in the fall of 1941. Only a small portion of the stone has been delivered, however. When quarry owners demanded a guaranty at a recent conference, the Germans suspended, but did not cancel, the contract.

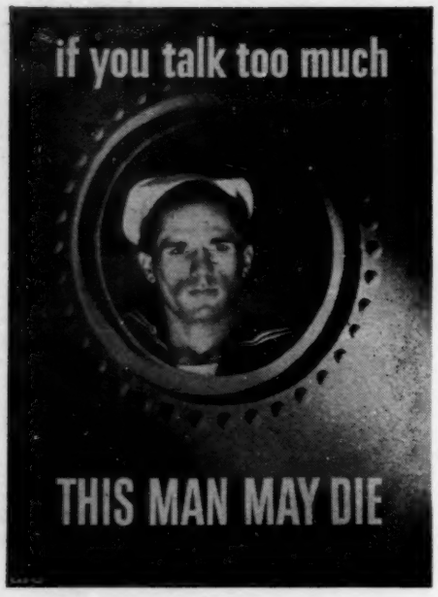
Quantities of the stone, consisting primarily of large sizes, are stored at various quarries along the west coast of Sweden and are inspected every 2 weeks by the Germans. The Swedish press expresses the opinion that shipment may be resumed.

Oils, Fats, and Oilseeds

Oilseed Regulations in Rumania

The Minister of Industry and Commerce and the Minister of Provisioning have jointly issued regulations concerning the collection of oil-bearing seeds from this year's crop in Rumania. Control has been centralized in one company, "Solagra," which, if it does not have enough capital to purchase the entire quantity, leaves the remainder to be bought by the National Cooperative Institute and the Oil Office.

Of an initial 10,000 carloads of Bessarabian sunflower seed, half is to be gathered by the Institute and half by the company. The latter's portion is to be transported from that sector at the rate of 500 carloads a month beginning in



September. Besides these 10,000 carloads, any additional harvest will be divided so that one-fifth will be designated for the Government and the rest will go to the Oil Office which in turn must select 600 carloads for 1944 sowing.

The soybean crop is to be bought entirely by the company, but from the total collected 250 carloads must be selected for 1944 sowing.

By the end of October, producers of all oil-bearing seeds must have signed, and have had certified by the police, declarations as to the kinds and amounts of seeds produced, areas sown, their needs for oil-bearing seeds, and quantities available for sale. "Solagra," the National Cooperative Institute, and the Oil Office are to collect and buy 50 percent of all oleaginous seeds by the first of next year and the remainder of the harvest by next June. Farmers who produce up to 2,000 kilograms may sign complaints if these three agencies refuse to buy the seeds, and then if the seeds are not collected and paid for at the prescribed prices within 24 hours, the aforementioned agencies are to be fined.

Oilseed factories cannot buy from producers but must procure the seeds from the controlling company, the Institute, or the Oil Office.

Argentine Exports to Peru Increase

Shipments from Argentina to Peru of tallow for the manufacture of soap rose from 102 tons valued at 35,000 soles in 1938 to 1,379 tons valued at 950,000 soles in 1942; stearine and oleomargarine increased from 10 to 1,048 tons and the respective values from 6,000 to 900,000 soles.

Several products such as peanut oil, butter, and linseed oil, of which participation in the Argentine-Peruvian market had normally been negligible, have attained at least 200 percent gains since the war began.

Stocks of linseed remaining in Argentina in September 1943 amounted to 1,274,000 tons, states a foreign trade magazine.

Increased Oilseed Production in French Morocco

During the past 3 years, cultivation of flax in French Morocco rose from 20,000 to 54,000 hectares; castor from 700 to 3,500 hectares; and sunflower from almost none to 13,000 hectares. These increases were partly the result of contracts whereby the Agricultural Production Bureau guaranteed that the Moroccan producer would have certain outlets over a fairly long period of time and at prices one and nine-tenths times the cost of wheat flour for flaxseed and two times the cost of wheat flour for castorseed, states an official Moroccan source.

Now that a proper refining technique has been developed, the acreage of oil-yielding plants may be increased further.

Prices of Oils and Fats Increased in U. K.

For the 8-week period between September 19 and November 13, the prices of whale oil and imported edible fats, both Empire and American Premier Jus allocated to primary wholesalers and large trade users, were increased, according to the Ministry of Food of the United Kingdom. The rises amount to about 10s. per ton for whale oil, £1 per ton for Empire edible tallow, and £11 per ton for American Premier Jus.

Cooking-Fat Allocation in United

The Ministry of Food of the United Kingdom has announced that for the permit period beginning about the middle of September, cake and biscuit manufacturers, bakers, and confectioners, catering establishments, and institutions were to receive their compound cooking-fat allocation in the form of lard.

Linseed Plantings, Uruguay

Latest official trade reports from Uruguay indicate that the planting of linseed, which ended some weeks ago, was not as large as expected. The area is about the same as that sown last year, however.

Paper and Related Products

Paper Mill Permitted To Manufacture Additional Products

The Whakatane Paper Mills, Ltd., established in 1935, were recently granted permission by the New Zealand Bureau of Industry to manufacture the following additional products: Writing and printing papers, excluding newsprint; liner board other than corrugated cardboard; and bleached and unbleached sulfite pulp.

Rumanian Paper Sales Increase

The association of paper factories in Rumania sold 29,789 metric tons of paper, costing 1,525,376,000 lei in the first 6 months of 1943, states the Axis press. This is a 3,000-ton increase over the corresponding period of 1942 when 26,894 tons reportedly were sold.

The cost of paper has practically doubled during the past year. The average cost of a carload of 10,000 kilograms in 1943 was 512,043 lei, whereas in 1942 it was only 286,030 lei, according to the news item.

Railway Equipment

Signal-Equipment Manufacture Contemplated in France

Railway industrialists in France are considering the establishment of a plant to manufacture automatic block and other signaling equipment, states a foreign transportation publication.

Capitalization is to be 5,500,000 francs, it is reported.

U. K. Manufacturing New-Type Locomotive for Use in Africa

A new type of 4–6–2 locomotive with a double bogie tender is being constructed in Great Britain for use in Africa. Normally oil burners, they have been built so as to convert to burn coal, states a British transport publication. Conversion can be made easily. The oil burning equipment is removed; a filling-up plate is then fitted over the hole at the front of the ashpan, and firebars are then inserted. The firebar carriers are left in position to assist in supporting the brickwork. Finally a fire-door of the sliding type is fitted.

To make this locomotive adaptable for use on the systems in the Gold Coast, Nigeria, Belgian Congo, Ocean Congo, Rhodesia and in the Sudan, it was necessary to overcome many obstacles, such as the variety of patterns of buffers and draw gear, varying loading gages, and different types of couplers.

Resins

Use of Melamine Restricted in U. K.

Because of the heavy demand for melamine lacquer resins in the United Kingdom, it has been necessary to limit the use of melamine, according to a British chemical publication.

Melamine in any form can be furnished at present only for very high-priority purposes.

Shipbuilding

Sweden Building Ships for Germany

The motor cargo ship *Eberhart Essberger*, launched from Landskrona, Sweden, is being built for German interests under a plan by which ships are built by Swedish yards in return for steel from Germany, the foreign press indicates. This ship is 430 feet long, 57 feet broad, and 29 feet deep, and gross register is about 5,000 tons. Propelling machinery will be of the Gotaverken single-acting two-stroke type and the unit will have 8 cylinders.

Post-War Plans for French Shipyards

Pointing to the need for large scale rebuilding of the French mercantile fleet after the war, a foreign trade journal

suggests a construction program totaling 2,000,000 tons in 6 years, or about 350,000 gross tons annually. The maximum pre-war production (when 14 yards having 71 slipways employed 16,000 workmen) was 250,000 gross tons.

Apart from war losses, four-fifths of French tonnage is said to be more than 18 years old and to have a mean speed of less than 9 knots.

Special Products

Southern Rhodesia Manufacturing Steel Beds

Steel beds for civilian use are now being manufactured in Southern Rhodesia in sufficient quantities to supply all domestic demands.

Production of beds of this type was originally undertaken to meet the needs of the armed forces.

Toy Manufacture, Southern Rhodesia

A number of small toy factories have been started in Southern Rhodesia. All are reported to be operating at capacity and to be supplying a large percentage of the country's needs.

Several of the companies manufacturing wooden toys are also producing clothes pegs, bread boards, and trays.

Textiles and Related Products

Cotton and Products

Situation in Spain

In August, 5,553,667 kilograms of cotton were received in Spain. This is far below the 18,422,500 kilograms received in the preceding month. Approximately 6,100,000 kilograms were imported in August 1942.

Imports for the first 8 months of 1943 aggregate 58,738,277 kilograms, compared with 47,280,815 in the corresponding period of last year.

Increases in mill activities have somewhat improved the textile situation in Spain.

Unofficial sources have reduced their original estimates for this year's cotton crop, because of excessively warm weather during August. About 6,160,000 kilograms, or 28,000 bales (of 220 kilograms) are now expected, instead of 7,700,000 kilograms as previously reported.

Uraguay's Mills Active

Uruguay's cotton mills are more active than in previous months, some having instituted a second shift.

Supplies of fine-combed and mercerized yarns are low, but additional machinery is being installed in one mill which, it is reported, should make possible a yearly production of about 1,000,000 kilograms of carded yarn.

Wool and Products

Uruguayan Mills Operating at Capacity

Woolen mills continue capacity operations in Uraguay, and sufficient orders are on hand to keep all plants in continuous operation for an entire year.

Despite higher monetary returns accruing on the export market, industrialists have reserved a fair share of their output for the domestic trade.

Prices are continuing a slow advance.

Tobacco and Related Products

Canadian Tobacco Crop Damaged

As a result of severe frost during the latter part of September, Ontario's tobacco crop is not expected to exceed 45,000,000 pounds this year—an amount insufficient for domestic needs.

Approximately 75 percent of the crop (which had been estimated at 55,000,000 pounds) was harvested before the frost, but from 80 to 90 percent of the leaf remaining in the field was estimated to have been destroyed.

As number of growers had reduced their acreage this year because of decreased fertilizer allotments and labor shortages, the loss will be particularly serious.

Tobacco Manufacture, Newfoundland

Consumption of leaf in the manufacture of tobacco products in Newfoundland during the 6-month period ending June 30, 1943, is estimated at approximately 400,000 pounds, from which the following were produced: 211,000 pounds of plug tobacco, 21,000 pounds of pipe tobacco, 67,000 pounds of cigarette tobacco, and 38,000,000 cigarettes.

Swedish Tobacco Monopoly to Control Imports

The Swedish Tobacco Monopoly is expected to become the exclusive Swedish importer of the world's leading standard-brand cigarettes, according to the Swedish press. It is reported that the Monopoly in the near future intends to distribute some 11,000,000 imported cigarettes of various brands which they have taken over from former Swedish wholesale importers of manufactured tobacco products who are liquidating their import business.

Stifling of Dutch Business Enterprises

The number of business enterprises in the Nazi-ridden Netherlands that have been forced to close down has reached such proportions that it has necessitated the creation of a "Central Commission for the Liquidation of Commercial and Industrial Enterprises" with 15 regional subcommissions, the German-controlled commercial weekly, De Zakenwereld (Business World) has reported.

The closings resulted from the fact that, according to the paper, Dutch production for civilian use is systematically reduced, while the drafting of Dutch workers for German war industries also has caused many such closings.

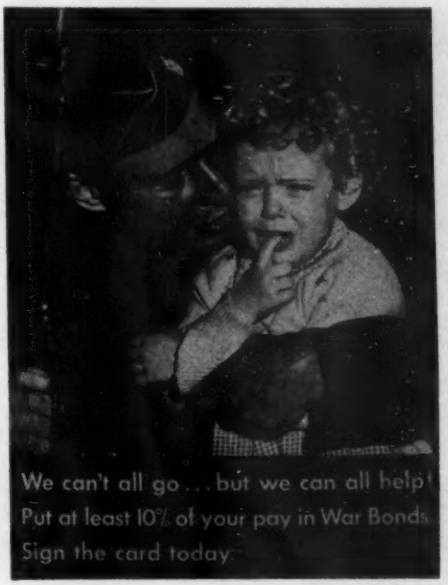
Italian Fertilizer Situation Appears Favorable

Agricultural production in Italy during the 1943–44 crop year is not expected to be handicapped by any serious lack of commercial fertilizers, unless the Nazis damage or requisition the output of domestic plants which in recent years have supplied most of the country's nitrogenous fertilizer requirements, the U. S. Department of Agriculture pointed out recently. Adequate phosphate should be available from North Africa. Potash, heretofore supplied almost entirely by Germany, constitutes a very minor part of Italy's annual commercial-fertilizer consumption.

Although now producing most of its nitrate requirements at home, Italy has always been dependent upon foreign countries for virtually all of its large consumption of phosphate as well as for its relatively small consumption of potash, according to the Department's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The United Nations occupation of North Africa in late 1942 and early 1943 temporarily cut off that area as a source of supply for phosphates. The recent unconditional surrender of Italy closed Germany as a source of supply for potash (for southern Italy, at least) but it reopened North Africa as a source of phosphates.

From 1939 to 1942 Italy was in a position to receive shipments of phosphate rock from North Africa via the Mediterranean and potash salts from Germany, largely through the Brenner Pass. These imported fertilizers, together with domestic production of nitrogenous materials, have been sufficient to maintain Italian food production at a satisfactory level under a food-rationing system which was not considered to be particularly burdensome.

There are a few plantings of *Cymbogogon winterianus*, Jewitt, in Honduras, reports a botanical authority of that country.



Trade Mark Applications

Brazil.—The following applications for trade-mark registration were published on dates indicated in the Official Gazette of Brazil. Opposition must be filed within 60 days from the date of publication:

Trade-mark	Class number and product	Date of publication
		1943
Simbolo (picture of an elephant).	No. 47—Oils and lubricating oils.	Sept. 13
Liberty Bell	No. 59—Cotton sewing thread.	Do.
Chinaclay	No. 4—Kaolin	Do.
Smoky de C. Couceiro.	No. 48—Perfumery	Do.
Cadete	No 41—Substances used as food or as ingredients in food.	Do.
Arizona	do	Do.
Lester	do	Do.
Victory Gin	No. 42—Fermented liquors and spirits.	Do.
River	No. 36—Hosiery	Do.
Victory	No. 21—Bicycles	Do.
Casa Victor	No. 8—Precision and scientific instruments.	Do.
	No. 35—Hides, skins, unwrought and wrought and articles made of leather goods not included in other classes.	
Pancocidina	No. 3—Pharmaceutical product.	Sept. 16
Proteolisin	No. 3—Pharmaceutical and medicinal product.	Do.
Nasopasta	do	Do.
Trombosina	do	Do.
Hepolisina	do	Do.
Sabonete Higienic	No. 48—Perfumed soap	Sept. 17
Talco de Lilly	No. 48—Talcum	Do.
Kormix	No. 10—Instruments, apparatus and contrivances for surgical or curative purposes.	Do.
Agomidas	No. 3—Pharmaceutical product.	Do.
Colimidas	do	Do.
Disenterimidas Oral.	do	Do.
Fagogem	do	Do.
Pielitemidas Oral	do	Do.
Piomidas	do	Do.
Cholasept	do	Do.
Excelent	No. 47—Illuminating, heating, and lubricating oils and fuels. No. 48—Perfumery.	
Gentleman	No. 36—Articles of clothing.	Do.
Frisia	No. 41—Dairy products, including clabber.	Sept. 21
Cianil	No. 16—Bricks, tubes, refractory tiles and other refractory products.	Do.
Silimanil	do	Do.
Diana	No. 29—Natural or artificial silk piece goods.	Do.
Raton	No. 2—Chemical product used for sanitary purposes.	Do.
Supravitan	No. 3—Pharmaceutical product.	Do.
Lincoln	No. 8—Clocks and watches.	Do.
Vasodiuran	No. 3—Pharmaceutical and medicinal product.	Do.
Cha Dolar	No. 41—Black and green tea.	Sept. 23
Isocril	No. 10—An isolating substance for gypsum denture models.	Do.
Carbulum-Brasil	No. 4—Emery in powder, grain, stone and wheels.	Do.
Form-Iodo	No. 3—Pharmaceutical product.	Do.
Pio-Pan	No. 3—Pharmaceutical product.	Do.
Piogenol	do	Do.
Piogenan	do	Do.
Tic-Tac	No. 1—Liquid dye for leathers.	Do.
Tic-Tac	do	Do.
Hollywood	No. 16—Shutters	Sept. 24
Superform	No. 3—Pharmaceutical product.	Sept. 24
Vitrotex	No. 60—Fabrics made of glass.	Do.
Vitroflexfil	No. 14—Flexible glass thread.	Do.
Filatex	No. 39—Goods manufactured from rubber not included in other classes.	Do.
Vitrofil	No. 60—Glass thread	Do.
Melrose	No. 41—Substances used as food or as ingredients in food.	Do.
Bis	No. 8—Micrometers	Do.
Glass	No. 46—Common soap and detergents, starch and blue.	Do.
Page	No. 44—Tobacco	Do.
Drako	No. 46—Candles, matches, common soap and detergents; starch, blue and other preparations for laundry purposes.	Do.
90 Metal V	No. 13—Goods of precious metals and imitations of such goods and jewelry.	Do.
Bicarbonato de Sodio Protecao.	No. 3—Bicarbonate of soda.	Do.
Collegial	No. 36—Articles of clothing.	Do.
Matricalcina Nilgon.	No. 3—Pharmaceutical product.	Do.
Titan	No. 11—Cutlery and edge tools.	Do.
Garca (heron)	No. 12—Metal goods not included in other classes.	Do.
(Picture of a heron) Garca.	do	Do.
Medulon	No. 3—Pharmaceutical product.	Do.
Arsenostenil	do	Sept. 27
Cafelax	do	Do.
Cafelaxina	do	Do.
Parke Luxo	No. 44—Cigarettes	Do.
Wilson	No. 3—Pharmaceutical product.	Do.
Smart	No. 48—Perfumery	Do.
Scat	No. 48—Insecticide preparations.	Do.
Neuroinoi	No. 3—Pharmaceutical product.	Do.
Hepationi	do	Do.
Espasmocyl Alvas	do	Do.
Vitarmon	do	Do.
Calcio	No. 3—Pharmaceutical product, to be applied under doctor's prescription.	Do.
Cafe Lincolm	No. 41—Coffee	Do.
Colutiazin	No. 3—Pharmaceutical product.	Do.
Rex	No. 36—Hosiery	Do.
Mohicano	No. 12—Metal goods not included in other classes. No. 8—Precision and scientific instruments.	Do.
Forbesin	No. 3—Pharmaceutical product.	Sept. 29
Cristotox	do	Do.
Extrato-Bi	do	Do.
Flirt	No. 36—Hosiery	Do.
Imprudence	do	Do.
Prestige	do	Do.
Carboformin	No. 3—Pharmaceutical product.	Do.
Nucleivanol	do	Do.
Transgripol	do	Do.

Advertising
Holds Friendship
of Those
You'll Sell Tomorrow

Panama.—The following applications for trade-mark registrations were published in the Gaceta Oficial on the dates noted. Opposition must be made within 90 days from the date of publication:

Trade-mark	Commodity	Date of publication
		1943
Solmar	Shoes, hats, etc	Sept. 29
Tulipan	Dairy products	Do.
Weddel	Food products	Do.
Anglo	do	Do.
Las Palmas	do	Do.
Bryflix	Perfumery	Oct. 14
Albany Club	Beverages, alcoholic and nonalcoholic.	Do.
Charme	Perfumery	Do.

Argentina.—The following applications for trade-mark registration were published in the Boletín Oficial of October 9, 1943. Opposition must be filed before November 8, 1943:

Trade-mark	*Class number and commodity*
Cometa	No. 20—Entire class.
Gladiator	No. 4—Entire class.
Bayuk	No. 21—Entire class.
Vermorel	No. 5—Entire class.
Flash	No. 22—Insecticides.
Vitavis	No. 2—Entire class.
Vitrosol	No. 10—Entire class.

German Supplies of Edible Fats——

(Continued from p. 9)

oils value" attached to the northern tip of that continent was that the land had been an avenue through which West African production had gone, for French West Africa had supplied its northern neighbors with vegetable oils (primarily peanut oil) so that olive oil from Tunisia and linseed oil from Morocco might be spared for Germany. While victory there means an *eventual* supply of vegetable oils for the Allies, it has also meant an *immediate* cessation of that supply for the Axis.

Contrast With 1914–18

Comparison is hardly possible between the aforementioned factors and the situation as it existed in 1914 when hostilities opened with a suddenness that was startling and Germany, somewhat bewildered, itself, by what became an immense conflagration, neglected to foster a food-rationing program until normal supplies were almost exhausted. Contrast the modern food-rationing and price-control regulations with the methods of the old monarchy which, though it established maximum prices for butter in October 1915 and ordered heavy penalties for infringement, failed to appreciate the full potentialities of an internally strong black market that grew as buyer bid against buyer until authoritative decrees were almost meaningless. Von Hindenburg's henchmen then felt the pinch of an inadequate diet and, remembering that their country had tried a century before to produce synthetic

fats, took up the task with renewed vigor, but once again were too late, for they had not the time to develop the catalyzing agent that would change paraffin into a fatty acid. Contrast today's Reich-controlled areas of oleaginous plants with those of Germany a generation ago when an Allied blockade had left that country dependent almost wholly upon its own resources and those resources, partly because of a tremendous manpower shift from agricultural to military pursuits, had dropped heavily.

"Best-Laid Plans . . ."

Nazi Germany had analyzed the country's former shortcoming and resolved that history should not repeat itself—and, while striking the flame of world conflagration, was careful to place the match at only one end of its own dietetic wick. The basic difference, of course, between the 1914 and the 1941 fats-and-oils programs of Germany is that the latter is much more systematized. But there is a possibility that what appears as strength now actually may become a weakness, since strategists know that one must strike in fewer places to destroy the entire system when the nerve centers are as closely coordinated as are those of the Nazis.

If and when the Balkans follow Italy out of the war, the action would unquestionably be a contributing factor toward Nazi defeat—and not the least of the reasons would be that again Germany would lose another large portion of its supply of edible fats and oils.

Meanwhile, *The candle is burning down.*

Livestock Industry in Nicaragua

The production of cattle—triple-purpose cattle, since they are used for beef, milk, and as oxen—probably has commanded the thought and attention of Nicaraguan agriculturists more than any other branch of the country's agricultural industry. Native or Criollo cattle predominate in many areas, although the number of such cattle as a distinct "breed" is gradually diminishing through crossing with almost every known major beef and dairy breed in North America. The importation of bulls has been principally from the United States and Costa Rica.

Production is not centered in any one area but extends through the vast central portion of the country from Chontales to the Honduran border and along the Pacific coast. Cattle are exported on hoof to other Central American countries and Panama. Some of the large dairies with 400 or more cows convert all their milk into butter and white cheese, the universal "queso blanco," of Latin America.

Managua, the capital city, boasts of the only modern milk-pasteurization plant in the country, but Nicaragua is looking ahead to more sanitary methods of production and distribution of its dairy products.

U. S. Export Control and Related Announcements

Developments communicated to the Trade Controls Unit up to Tuesday, November 2, 1943:

No. 496—*Current Export Bulletin No. 129*

The Office of Exports has issued Current Export Bulletin No. 129 on the following subject:

COMMODITIES FOR WHICH THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC WARFARE MAY ASSIGN PREFERENCE RATINGS

I. Current Export Bulletin No. 112 and Sections C (2) and (5) on Pages 112–115 of Comprehensive Export Schedule No. 12 are amended as follows:

A. The Office of Economic Warfare has received authorization from the War Production Board to assign preference ratings to certain commodities for export to those countries or destinations for which the Office of Economic Warfare is the claimant agency, but does not apply to mining and petroleum programs. This authorization makes it unnecessary for exporters to file WPB Form PD–1A (WPB–541) or other WPB release certificates for these commodities; but does not exempt the applicant from submitting WPB Form 542 (formerly PD–3A), as required in the past, where the commodities are being procured for the use of a foreign Army or Navy when the consignee is the foreign Army or Navy or a foreign Government Purchasing Commission. These commodities are grouped according to the WPB Industry Divisions which handle these commodities and carry notation in list in paragraph E as to the appropriate Schedule B or CMP Code Number by which these commodities are classified under the allocations made to the Office of Economic Warfare. Preference ratings for these commodities will be assigned by the Office of Economic Warfare and stamped on the face of the export license in the manner prescribed by the War Production Board.

B. The elimination of PD–1A or other WPB supply assistance forms for these commodities does not in any way change the regulations for filing export license applications or import recommendations or other OEW forms. As authorizations to assign preference ratings to additional commodities are received, or when any deletions or amendments are to be made, such notice will be announced in future current export bulletins.

C. It is important, when filing export license applications for these commodities, for the exporters to indicate under the commodity description whether or not a preference rating is requested. The schedule B number for the commodity must be designated on each application. In addition where class B products are involved, the appropriate CMP code number as indicated in the list in paragraph E below must also be entered on the export license application. This additional information on class B products will facilitate the processing of applications.

D. The authority prescribed herein does not change the present procedure for handling controlled materials and CMP class A products.

E. The commodities which do not require a PD–1A form or other War Production Board release certificate for export to Office of Economic Warfare destinations in accordance with the prescribed procedure are set forth below:

WPB Industry Division	Schedule B No.	CMP code	Commodity
Building Materials Division		415	Electric conduit and conduit fittings.
		416	Electrical connectors.
		417	Fuses, under 2,300 volts.
		421	Wiring devices and supplies, electric.
		439	Infrared heating and drying equipment (except physiotherapy heating units).
		532	Airport lighting equipment and accessories.
		534	Floodlights and searchlights (under 12 inches).
		535	Fluorescent lighting fixtures (commercial and industrial), and cold cathode lighting systems.
		536	Incandescent lighting fixtures: industrial, infrared, mercury lamp (commercial and residential).
		540	Marine lighting equipment and accessories.
		542	Street and highway lighting fixtures and traffic control signals and controllers.
			Tools, edge:
		645	(*a*) Axes, hatchets, adzes, and broad axes.
			(*b*) Miscellaneous edge tools, other, including auger bits.
			(*c*) Saws, including machine knives.
			(*d*) Machetes.
		646	(*a*) Hammers.
			(*b*) "C" clamps.
			(*c*) Electric soldering irons.
			(*d*) Blow torches and firepots.
			(*e*) Ladders.
			(*f*) Heavy forged tools.
			(*g*) Steel wool.
			(*h*) Steel wheelbarrows.
			(*i*) Forks, hoes, and rakes.
			(*j*) Shovels, spades, and scoops.
			(*k*) Miscellaneous hand tools, industrial.
			(*l*) Miscellaneous hand tools, other.
			Fabricated wire products:
		700	Building.
		701	Doors and windows, metal.
		702	Fabricated structural metal building products.
		703	Plastering bases and accessories, metal.
		704	Screen cloth, insect (metal).
		705	Sheet metal building products.
		706	Hardware, builders'.
		707	Hardware, transportation equipment.
		708	Hardware, miscellaneous.
		714	Bolts, nuts, rivets, etc. (not aluminum).

WPB Industry Division	Schedule B No.	CMP code	Commodity
Chemicals Division	8300.00		Acetic acid.
	8316.00		Acetone.
	8385.17		Ammonium nitrate.
	8509.98		
	8505.00		Ammonium sulfate.
	8390.00		Anhydrous ammonia.
	8025.15		Aniline oil and salts.
	8025.19		
	8006.00		Benzene.
	8341.00		Calcium carbide.
	incl. in 8340.00		Calcium hypochlorite.
	incl. in 8423.00		Carbon black (furnace type).
	8392.00		Chlorine.
	8024.09		Cresols, xylenols, and cresylic acid.
	8025.93		Dibutyl phthalate.
	8320.01		Formaldehyde.
	8320.03		
	8320.05		
	8320.01		
	8320.03		
	8320.05		
	8329.96		Hexamethylenetetramine.
	8310.00		Methanol.
	8020.05		Naphthalene.
	8023.00		Phenol.
	8398.87		Phosphorous.
	8025.90		Phthalic anhdride.
	8253.00		Alkyd synthetic resins.
	8265.05		Cellulose acetate, new and scrap.
	8265.98		
	8264.00		Cellulose nitrate.
	8251.00		Easter gum.
	8258.03		Other plastic material.
	8258.98		
	8261.03		
	8260.98		
	8261.98		
	8531.01		Potash salts.
	8531.03		
	8531.05		
	8359.09		Potassium chlorate.
	8359.23		Potassium permanganate.
	2186.00		Shellac.
	2189.05		
	8509.19		Sodium nitrate.
	8519.00		Standard superphosphate.
	8509.25		Urea (fertilizer).
	8385.25		Urea (industrial).
Consumers Durable Goods Division	7015.00	429	No. 6 dry-cell batteries.
	7017.00	429	Batteries, other dry cells.
	7008.00		
	7016.00	429	Flashlight battery cells.
	6126.00	659	Enamel ware.
	7060.00	533	Flashlight cases.
	7065.00	423	Fluorescent lamp bulbs.
	9794.00	537	Kerosene lamps, flat wick.
	7064.55	423	Incandescent lamps, large.
	7063.05	423	Incandescent lamps, miniature.
	7065.55	423	Other type filament lamps.
	9799.00	537	Lamps, roadside torches and flares.
	9792.00	537	Kerosene lanterns, tubular.
	9793.00	537	Pressure lanterns, gasoline mantle.
	9792.00	537	Railroad lanterns.
	6209.98	664	Pins, straight.
	7777.00	672	Staplers.
	7777.00	672	Staples.
	6188.00	659	Corn mill grinders.
		661	Hairpins and bobpins.
	9304.10	673	Pencils, wood cased.
	9304.20		
	9309.00	673	Pens, fountain.
	9310.00		
	9319.00		Pen holders, wooden.
	9315.00	673	Pen nibs, steel.
	6113.00	650	Razor, blades.
	6112.00	649	Safety razors.
	9812.00		
	9820.00		
	9842.00	530	Refrigerators, domestic ice, nonmechanical.
Construction Machinery Division	7311.00	316	Drilling, boring machinery: earth, rock, not well drilling.
	7231.98		
	7457.00		
	7350.00		
General Industrial Equipment Division	5474.01	718	Carbon brushes.
	5474.98		
	5478.00	719	Carbon products, molded.
	5480.01		
	5480.03		
	5480.98		
	6088.00	368	Welding rods and electrodes.
	6091.03		
	6457.00		
		815	Repair parts.
Mica Graphite	5513.00		Mica, built-up.
Miscellaneous Minerals	6635.00		Mercury, metallic.
Plumbing and Heating Division		570	Sanitary ware, plumbing.
		571	Plumbing fixtures, fitting and trim.
		576	Boilers; low pressure, cast iron (under 100 pounds per square inch).
		577	Boilers; low pressure, steel (under 100 pounds per square inch) except steel boilers for naval and military purposes.
		578	Coils, blast heating.
		579	Convectors, heating.
		580	Radiators, cast iron.
		581	Cooking stoves and ranges, domestic (except electric).
		582	Cooking equipment, commercial (except electric.)

(Continued on p. 30)

Contributors' Column

Ruth Crone ("German Supplies of Edible Fats").—Received A. B. from Nebraska State Teachers College in 1942. Graduate work at George Washington University. Member of Sigma Tau Delta and Kappa Delta Pi. Listed 2 years in "Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities." Entered the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Business Division; transferred to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Current Business Analysis Unit; is now a business assistant in the Division of Industrial Economy.

Thomas W. Delahanty (co-author "Quinine—After the War") was born in New York City and received a Bachelor of Chemistry degree from Cornell University and a Bachelor of Law degree from the Washington College of Law. His commercial career started with the F. W. Sheppard Publishing Co., sponsors of a foreign-trade journal "El Comercio," followed by a period with the National Park Bank of New York City. In 1917, on the advent of World War I, he became an inspector of ordnance materials, but shortly thereafter qualified as a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy Flying Corps. Upon termination of hostilities he inaugurated the drug and chemical trading department of J. E. Golrick, a commodity broker in New York City, and thereafter, for 4 years, counseled and inspired production and foreign trade, particularly in the developing field of synthetic organic chemicals. In May 1923, when invited to join the newly formed Chemical Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as Assistant Chief, he was active in establishing the Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Section, and was a co-director in the National Drug Store Survey. Subsequently he served as Chief of the Export-Import Market Information and the Public Utility and Service Industries Units. Over the past 20 years he has made raw-material, manufacturing, distribution, and consumption investigations of European, Latin American, and Far Eastern countries. Mr. Delahanty is the author of numerous publications and articles on drugs, chemicals, and foreign trade, has often acted as industrial adviser, and has been a frequent speaker before conferences and trade associations servicing these fields.

Thomas A. Fennell ("Cryptostegia—and Related New Activities of Haiti's SHADA").—See the March 20, 1943, issue of FOREIGN COMMERCE WEEKLY.

Emma D. Schutrumpf (co-author "Quinine—After the War").—A native of Washington, D. C.; received her college training at George Washington University and American University, in that city. She joined the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Specialties Division, in June 1924. During the period 1924–33 she specialized in foreign adver-

tising and is the author of a number of publications on that subject. Since 1933 Miss Schutrumpf has been engaged also in foreign-trade promotion and was author of the publication "World Trade in Toys." During this period, and subsequently as a member of the Export-Import Market Information Unit, she serviced many industries. In January 1942 she joined the Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Unit of the Bureau in the position of Associate Economic Analyst.

Cryptostegia

(Continued from p. 5)

valuable. It has qualities which may prove useful for special purposes and thus command a premium in the rubber markets.

Haiti Grows Hevea, Too

Meanwhile, the SHADA project is the first large-scale test of the commercial possibilities of cryptostegia, aside from its immediate purpose of adding quickly to the Western Hemisphere's sources of natural rubber. Nor is Haiti's role as a rubber-growing laboratory restricted *only* to cryptostegia. The development of a long-range plantation program based on the Hevea tree proceeds along with the cryptostegia operations. Substantial acreage is being planted to Hevea seedlings, to provide stock for rubber plantations which should come into production over the next decade. This carries out plans conceived before Pearl Harbor in recognition of Haiti's favorable conditions for tropical agriculture and need of additional cash crops which find a vast and ready market in the nearby United States.

Republic's People Benefit

Both rubber and sisal—Haiti's major contribution to the United Nations in the way of strategic materials—hold prospects of increasing the income of the Haitian people. Agriculture is the primary occupation of Haiti's 3,000,000 people, who live within an area of only 10,200 square miles. The Haitian rural dweller lives largely by subsistence farming. He could advantageously use sources of cash income, such as tapping a stand of rubber trees, while retaining his self-sufficient status as a food producer. Neither cryptostegia nor Hevea rubber planting will crowd Haitians off the land.

All the operations of SHADA—large as they are—occupy less than 2 percent of the total area of Haiti. Most of the land brought under cultivation by SHADA formerly was in a wild or semiwild state. Less than one-half of 1 percent of Haitian land has been taken out of its usual useage by SHADA.

The sum of 615,000 pesos has been earmarked in Uruguay for an extension of the State Railway Line north of Blanquillo.

Latin American Exchange Rates

NOTE.—Averages are based on actual selling rates for sight drafts on New York, in units of foreign currency, per dollar with the following exception: Cuba—United States dollars to the peso. The peso of the Dominican Republic, the Guatemalan quetzal, and the Panamanian balboa are linked to the dollar at 1 to 1; the Haitian gourde is fixed at 5 gourdes to the dollar.]

Country	Unit quoted	Type of exchange	Annual average rate		Latest available quotation		
			1941	1942	Rate	Approximate equivalent in U. S. currency	Date, 1943
Argentina	Paper peso	Official A	3.73	3.73	3.73	$0.2681	Sept. 25
		Official B	4.23	4.23	4.23	.2364	Do.
		Bid	4.88	4.94	4.94	.2024	Do.
		Free market	4.24		4.00	.2500	Do.
Bolivia	Boliviano	Controlled	43.38	46.46	42.42	.0236	Oct. 19
		Curb	54.02	49.66	44.50	.0225	Do.
Brazil	Cruzeiro [1]	Official	16.50	16.50	16.50	.0606	Sept. 1
		Free market	19.72	19.04	19.63	.0509	Do.
		Special free market	20.68	20.52	20.30	.0493	Do.
		Curb	20.30				
Chile	Peso	Official	19.37	19.37	19.37	.0516	Sept. 30
		Export draft	25.00	25.00	25.00	.0400	Do.
		Curb market	31.78	31.75	31.60	.0316	Do.
		Free	31.15	31.13	31.00	.0323	Do.
		Gold exchange	31.15	31.13	31.00	.0323	Do.
		Mining dollar	31.35	31.13	31.00	.0323	Do.
		Agricultural dollar	[2] 31.15	31.13	31.00	.0323	Do.
Colombia	do	Controlled	1.75	1.75	1.75	.5714	Oct. 16
		Bank of Republic	1.76	1.76	1.76	.5682	Do.
		Stabilization Fund	[3]	[3]	[4]	[4]	Do.
		Curb	1.86	1.77	1.75	.5714	Do.
Costa Rica	Colon	Uncontrolled	5.85	5.71	5.63	.1776	Sept. 30
		Controlled	5.62	5.62	5.62	.1779	Do.
Cuba	Peso	Free	.98	1.00	1.00	1.0000	Sept. 25
Ecuador	Sucre	Central Bank (official)	15.00	14.39	14.10	.0709	July 20
Honduras	Lempira	Official	2.04	2.04	2.04	.4902	Sept. 1
Mexico	Peso	Free	4.86	4.85	4.85	.2062	Sept. 15
Nicaragua	Cordoba	Official	5.00	5.00	5.00	.2000	Oct. 9
		Curb	5.93		5.20	.1923	Do.
Paraguay	Paper peso	Official		333.00	333.00	.0030	Sept. 30
Peru	Sol	Free	6.50	6.50	6.50	.1538	Oct. 9
Salvador	Colon	do	2.50	2.50	2.50	.4000	Oct. 23
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	1.90	1.90	1.90	.5263	Oct. 9
		Free	2.31	1.90	1.90	.5263	Do.
Venezuela	Bolivar	Controlled	3.26	3.35	3.35	.2985	Do.
		Free	[5] 3.76	3.45	3.35	.2985	Do.

[1] Under law of October 6, 1942, the cruzeiro became the unit of currency, replacing the milreis. Since November 1, 1942, exchange quotations have been in terms of cruzeiros and centavos to the dollar.
[2] Established March 25.
[3] For class 2 merchandise, 1.795; class 3, 1.87; class 4, 1.95.
[4] For class 2 merchandise, 1.765; class 3, 1.775; class 4, 1.785.
[5] July 24–December 31.

NOTE.—Special rates apply to automotive equipment and agricultural machinery imported from the United States into Argentina.

Medicinal Plants in Kiev District

About 144 main varieties of medicinal plants are being cultivated in the Kiev district, said to be the principal region for this industry in the Ukraine, reports the German press.

Prior to the war, Germany imported etheric oils in the amount of 14,500,000 reichmarks each year, and the import value of spices and medicinal herbs was even higher. Much of these came from eastern Europe.

The 1942 cultivation program in the Kiev district, continued this press statement, yielded about 3,700 tons of herbs, 50 percent of which was made available to Germany. It was "expected" that 5,350 hectares would be devoted to growing medicinal plants in 1943 "despite all resistance" to the scheme in that sector. The resistance to Nazi schemes in the Kiev sector has, of course, lately become a matter of first-page headlines rather than of obscure economic items in the Reich press.

Nicaragua's Mahogany

Nicaragua's east-coast forests are yielding vast amounts of highly prized mahogany lumber. The industry has increased greatly during the last 2 years to give a new impetus to forest products as a source of export.

The trees are felled during the season of decreased rainfall in order that the timbers may be lined along the streams when they are at a low level. With increased rainfall, the floods carry the logs to coastal sawmills.

Felling has increased at such a rapid rate that the Nicaraguan Ministry of Agriculture and Labor already has called attention to the need of reforestation to ensure future supplies.

Several manufacturers in Uganda, Africa, are using cottonseed in place of coal as fuel. Tea, rubber, sugar, and coffee plantations in the area use cottonseed as fertilizer.

New Books and Reports

★ The following publications, added to the Department's research facilities, through the courtesy of the authors and publishers, are listed as a service to businessmen. *Please note:* The Department has no copies of private publications for distribution and cannot be responsible for their content. For private publications, write direct to the publishing agency given in each case.

Articles of Current Interest Appearing in the Department of State Bulletin October 23, 1943

Copies of this publication, which is issued weekly by the Department of State, may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for the price of 10 cents each; subscription price $2.75 a year. The October 23 issue contains these articles:

TRIPARTITE CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW.

FOOD SHIPMENTS TO NORTH AFRICA FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

PROTOCOL REGARDING MILITARY SUPPLIES TO THE SOVIET UNION.

EXCHANGE OF AMERICAN AND JAPANESE NATIONALS.

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF OF MISSION FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN LONDON.

STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT REGARDING THE PUPPET GOVERNMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

ADDRESS BY FRANCIS B. SAYRE BEFORE THE COTTON TEXTILE INSTITUTE.

PROCLAIMED LIST: CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENT 1 TO REVISION VI.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE GOOD-NEIGHBOR POLICY.

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF ARGENTINE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OFFICIAL.

SUPPLEMENTAL TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH CUBA.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH ICELAND.

RESIGNATION OF HERBERT FEIS AS ADVISER ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AFFAIRS.

ISSUANCE OF IDENTIFICATION CERTIFICATES TO AMERICANS CROSSING THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Other Publications

OFFICIAL WAR PUBLICATIONS, GUIDE TO STATE, FEDERAL, AND CANADIAN PUBLICATIONS: VOLUME VI. Jerome K. Wilcox. 1943. 275 pp. Price, $1.75. Covers, as comprehensively as possible, material issued up to June 1, 1943, and indexes also many press releases of later dates. Designed to assist librarians, Government agencies, and others interested in locating material concerning various aspects of the war program.

Available from: Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

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U. S. Export Control and Related Announcements

(Continued from page 28)

WPB Industry Division	Schedule B No.	CMP code	Commodity
Plumbing and Heating Division		584	Heating stoves, domestic (except electric).
		585	Unit heaters and ventilators.
		586	Warm air distribution equipment registers, stoves and smoke pipe.
		587	Warm air furnaces.
		588	Burners, gas industrial.
		589	Burners, oil.
		590	Burners, combination oil and gas (industrial).
		591	Gas conversion burners, domestic.
		592	Oil burners, domestic.
		593	Stokers, domestic (grate area 36 square feet or less).
		594	Heating system controls, including thermostats and other temperature control devices.
		595	Hot water equipment (heaters and tanks) domestic (except electric).
Power Division [1]		821	Repair parts.
		414	Cut-outs and fuse links.
		418	Insulators.
		419	Lightning arrestors.
		603	Meters, gas and water.
		420	Pole line hardware.
		403	Power and distribution transformers.
		822	Repair parts.
		171–172	Tube cleaners and tube expanders.
		407	Switchgear (MRO only).
		405	Specialty transormers.
		510	Transformers.
Pulp and Paper Division	4714.00		Uncoated book papers.
	4720.00		Surface coated and cover paper.
	4725.98		
	4721.00		Greaseproof and waterproof papers (except cellophane).
	4723.00		Wrapping paper, except kraft.
	4724.00		Kraft wrapping paper.
	4726.05		Cigarette paper (except cork paper) cigarette books and book covers.
	4726.98		Other tissue and crepepaper.
	4728.00		Toilet paper.
	4729.00		Paper towels and napkins.
	4730.00		Kraft container board.
	4731.00		Other boxboard.
	4732.00		Bristols and bristol board.
	4733.00		Other paper board.
	4735.00		Sheathing and building paper.
	4741.00		Blotting and absorbent paper.
	4750.00		Filing folders, index cards, etc.
	4760.00		Papeteries.
	4761.00		Writing paper.
	4775.00		Wallpaper.
	4777.00		Paper bags, heavy.
	4778.00		Paper bags, other.
	4781.00		Boxes and cartons, heavy.
	4782.00		Boxes and cartons, other.
	4793.00		Envelopes.
	4797.00		Cash register and adding machine paper.
	4799.00		Other paper and paper products (except cellulose bands).
	4601.00–4619.00		Woodpulp.
Shipbuilding Division	7159.00	829	Marine Diesel engine repairs parts.
	6454.58	573–575	Valves and fittings other than steel.
	6454.30		
	6549.07		
	7745.05		
	7745.98		
	6309.07		
	6454.57		
Steel Division	6545.09		Nickel and alloys.
	6630.00		Nichrome electric resistance wire.
	6549.07		Nickel manufacture (nickel content).
	6549.09		
Textile, Clothing, and Leather Division.	3140.00		Cotton, rayon, and wool products: Cotton woven belting for machinery.
	part of 3012.00		Combed cotton yarn, mercerized.
	3013.10		Combed cotton yarn, unmercerized.
	3013.20		
	3011.10		Carded cotton yarn.
	3011.20		
	part of 3012.00		
	3067.00		Cotton piece goods: Voile, lawn, organdy, batiste.
	3073.00		Marquisette.
	3070.00		Pique and other combed yarn goods, n. e. s.
			Carded types:
	3034.00		Osnaburg.
	3031.20		Sheeting, coarse and medium (class C sheeting only).
	3033.20		
	3042.10		
	3042.20		
	3043.00		
	3046.10		
	3047.10		
	3031.10		Drills, twills, sateens (no jean or jean cloth).
	3033.10		
	3040.00		
	3041.10		
	3041.20		
	3045.10		
	3037.00		Print cloth yarn fabrics.
	3048.00		
	3049.10		
	3049.20		

[1] PD-1A or other WPB release certificates not required for export for these Power Division products when used for MRO, or for new capital equipment, where power items total no more than $500.

WPB Industry Division	Schedule B No.	CMP code	Commodity
Textile, Clothing, and Leather Division. Continued.	3051.10		
	3052.10		
	3052.20		
	3036.00		Cheese cloth and gauze.
	3050.00		
	3057.00		Denim, suiting, twill covert cottonade.
	3058.00		
	3060.00		Chambray, cheviot, shirting.
	3055.10		Flannelette, canton, flannel, other napped fabrics.
	3055.90		
	3061.00		All other carded yarn goods, n. e. s.
	3082.00		
	3084.00		
	3087.00		
	3088.00		
	3840.08		Rayon filament yarn (excluding high tenacity).
	3840.11		
	3830.07		Rayon waste and staple fiber.
	3840.07		Rayon yarn, spun.
	3849.60		Fabrics of spun yarn, rayon.
	3849.61		
	3849.70		
	3849.71		
	3849.30		Rayon fabrics of filament yarns.
	3849.31		
	3849.50		
	3849.51		
	3857.20		Fabricated rayon products of woven materials.
	3857.70		
	3852.00		
	3915.00		Coated and impregnated fabrics.
	3917.00		
		831	Miscellaneous: Parts for repair and maintenance.
Tin-Lead Division	6565.01		Pig tin and tin manufactures.
	6565.02		
	6565.03		
	6565.07		
	6565.09		
Tools Division	7056.00		Portable, metal-working electric and pneumatic tools.
	7099.94		
	7457.00		
	7458.98		
	6118.05	362	Tools, metal cutting.
	6118.09		
	6118.25		
	6118.98		
	6154.43		
	6155.15		
	6155.18		
	6167.43		
	6168.43		
	6169.43		
	7443.82		
	7485.12		
	6158.10	644	Files and rasps.
	6158.50		
	6154.98	647	Tools, mechanics hand service.
	6160.00		
	6165.00		
	6172.00		
	6178.98		
	6156.98		
	6163.00		
	6168.98		
	6173.00		
	6209.98		
	6178.90	658	Gauges and machinist precision measuring tools.
	6178.95		
	6178.98		
	7038.05		
	7038.98		
	7099.93		
	7099.98		
	7455.01		
	7740.05		
	7740.98		
	7750.07		
	9190.03		
	6691.98	712	Chains, except anchor.
	6192.00		
	5404.00	720	Abrasive products.
	5406.00		
	5409.05		
	5409.98		
	5412.00		
	5418.00		
	5419.00		
	7443.98	833	Repair parts.
	7455.95		
Transportation Division		101	Parts and accessories for locomotives and cards (MRO only).
		100	
		102	
		103	
		104	
		164	
		165	
		514	
		834	
Zinc Division	6571.01		Zinc—slabs, plates, blocks (special high grade and high grade).
	6571.03		
	6571.05		Zinc—slabs, plates, blocks (other grades).
	6571.11		
	6571.21		
	6571.25		
	6571.98		

(Continued on p. 32)

Quinine–After the War

(Continued from p. 7)

nine and the governments to carry out highly necessary health programs, is capable of producing better economic conditions than have formerly prevailed.

Great Benefits Visualized

Far-reaching and permanent benefits from such an international program are within the realm of possibility. For example: many people, as already stated, are incapacitated because they suffer from malaria; hence they contribute little, if anything, to the national economy. In addition they are a serious public menace, being vectors for infecting others through the carrier mosquito. Reverse the picture: they are effectively treated and become a source of labor—perhaps may even join the workers collecting bark, increasing numbers of whom are in great demand in many areas. Thus they contribute to the national economy and, by improving their living conditions, they help to bring about a higher level in national health standards. Further benefits will be realized by international cooperative sanitation projects for the eradication of the mosquito wherever possible and the control of malaria around infested areas. History has conclusively demonstrated that control measures in areas that were formerly unproductive have enabled such regions to develop industrially and agriculturally.

International experience through study of many types of malaria-control problems will be of invaluable assistance in coping with the different sets of conditions which will be encountered in the different localities throughout the world's malarious regions. The great need for an international cooperative effort was expressed in the recent statement of Surgeon General Parran of the United States Public Health Service: "Outside of the mental diseases there is no other disease [than malaria] of comparable importance against which we have made less progress during my generation."

Role of Other Antimalarials

So far no mention has been made of other antimalarials, such as totaquine, only recently officially approved in the United States, and the synthetics, atabrine and plasmochin. Each is of importance in the antimalarial program, and conceivably any international body might include them within the purview of a malaria program.

Stress has been placed on quinine, not only because it is the oldest and best-known antimalarial medicine but because, as a prophylactic, it is commonly considered superior to the synthetics. Furthermore, quinine may be administered safely by laymen or nonmedical persons; whereas a respectable segment of the profession believes that the synthetics require experienced medical supervision. Totaquine is a product of cinchona bark, therefore is subject to the same supply problems as is quinine.

Medical authorities engaged in research are virtually agreed as to the desirability of treating malaria with a series of doses of quinine, atabrine, and plasmochin. Every one of these three remedies shows a proper action on the parasite in one of its phases of development in the human organism. As yet, no drug can guarantee the prevention of relapses. It is not inconceivable that research will one day develop a synthetic—or series of remedies—or some product, perhaps a vaccine, that will even afford immunity, making it possible to dispense with quinine entirely. Until that day, the existing natural and synthetic antimalarials will be required in large quantities for the treatment of malaria.

Industrial Applications

While the future of quinine should be contemplated solely from the humanitarian standpoint, there exist at the present time industrial uses of cinchona alkaloids—quinine and others—in numerous fields such as the metallurgy, paint, rubber, and textile industries, and in the manufacture of "Polaroid." The last-mentioned commodity represents a development of scientific importance because of the use of "Polaroid" in scientific instruments and eyesight-testing equipment and its broad application where light polarization is a factor, as in automobile headlights and windshields.

Expansion industrially might be considered as an economic expedient for future consideration in the event that an over-supply of quinine should develop as a result of diminution in the demand for quinine due to (1) progress in control measures with an attendant lowering of malaria incidence and (2) medical discovery of a totally effective suppressive drug, either natural or synthetic.

Must Fight Malaria's Ravages

In any event, if any form of international public health service were ever justified, the war has unquestionably demonstrated the need for an "insurance policy" against the ravages of this dread, insidious disease. Though some other disease may be known as the great killer, malaria has no competitor as the great incapacitator, and quinine is a prophylactic of universally recognized efficacy.

A recent scrap rubber campaign in Brazil resulted in approximately 6,613,000 pounds of rubber recovered for the United Nations war effort. The drive, which ended a few weeks ago, was sponsored by the Brazilian Assistance League.

The emphasis now being placed on the mining of base metals and minerals has resulted in increased production of these commodities. The value of such output for the first 7 months of 1943 amounted to £1,928,000, an increase of more than 17 percent over that for the same period in 1942.

U. S. Export Control and Related Announcements

(Continued from p. 31)

WPB Industry Division	Schedule B No.	CMP code	Commodity
Zinc Division	6572.05		Zinc—Photoengraving sheets and plates.
	6589.03		
	6572.06		Zinc—Zinc sheets, n. e. s. and strip.
	6586.00		Zinc—Zinc dust.
	6573.05		Zinc—Zinc in other forms.
	6573.07		
	6573.98		
	6589.01		
	6589.07		
	6589.98		

No. 497—*Current Export Bulletin No. 130.*

The Office of Exports has issued Current Export Bulletin No. 130 covering the following subjects:

I. *Clarification of the Decentralization Modification of October 1.*

The waiver of the Import Recommendation requirement for exportation to the other American Republics includes shipments of commodities exportable under the General License for Medicinals and Pharmaceuticals, even though such shipments may be valued up to $100 as well as any goods requiring individual license or not, but valued at $25 or less.

All general licenses available to Group K countries, including the special general licenses such as GLV, the General License for Medicinals and Pharmaceuticals, etc. (pp. 80–91 of Comprehensive Export Schedule No. 12) were restored on October 1, 1943, to the following countries:

Brazil.	Haiti.
Chile.	Honduras.
Colombia.	Nicaragua.
Costa Rica.	Panama.
Dominican Republic.	Paraguay.
Ecuador.	Peru.
El Salvador.	Uruguay.
Guatemala.	Venezuela.

Current Export Bulletin No. 124 (Announcement 491 in FOREIGN COMMERCE WEEKLY for October 2) provides that exporters holding valid individual licenses for items going under general license as of October 1, 1943, are required to return such licenses to the Office of Exports immediately. However, exporters who have filed forms (BEW 166 or OEW 138) for commodities going under general license as of October 1, 1943, need not file additional BEW forms for these shipments, even though the individual license is returned to this Office for cancellation.

II. *Newfoundland Release Certificate Validity Extended to One Year.*

Released certificates issued to exporters under the Newfoundland Program License will be valid for one year from the date of issuance instead of expiring on December 31, 1943, or as otherwise stated on outstanding release certificates.

III. *Reinstatement of Certain Program Areas to Group K.*

Effective immediately the following Program License areas are included in the group K list of destinations and the general license privileges, including the special provisions regarding medicinals, accorded group K countries will be equally applicable to these destinations:

BRITISH PROGRAM BE–1

Aldabra Islands (Seychelles Islands).
Amirante Islands (Seychelles Islands).
Anguilla (Leeward Islands).
Antigua (Leeward Islands).
Ascension Island (St. Helena Island).
Ashanti (British West Africa).
Australia, Commonwealth of.
Bahama Islands (British West Indies).
Baluchistan (India).
Barbados (British West Indies).
Barbuda (Leeward Islands).
Bermuda.
Bhutan (India).
British East Africa (including Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika Mandated Territory).
British Guiana.
British Honduras.
British Togoland (British West Africa).
British Virgin Islands (Leeward Islands).
British West Africa (including Gambia, Gold Coast with Togoland under British Mandate, Nigeria with Cameroons under British Mandate, and Sierra Leone).
Caicos Islands (Jamaica).
Cameroons under British Mandate (British West Africa).
Cayman Islands (Jamaica).
Ceylon (including Maldive Islands).
Chagos Island (Mauritius).
Commonwealth of Australia.
Cook Islands (New Zealand).
Diego Garcia Island (Mauritius).
Dominica (Leeward Islands).
Dominion of New Zealand (include Cook Islands).
England.
Falkland Islands (including South Georgia, South Orkney, South Sandwich, South Shetland Islands).
Farquhar Islands (Seychelles Islands).
Gambia (British West Africa).
Gibraltar.
Gold Coast, including Ashanti and Togoland under British Mandate (British West Africa).
Gough Island (St. Helena Island).
Gozo.
Great Britain (England, Scotland, and Wales).
Grenada (Windward Islands).
Guiana, British.
Honduras, British.
Inaccessible Island (St. Helena).
India (including Baluchistan, Bhutan and Nepal).
Jamaica (including Caicos, Cayman, and Turks Islands).
Kenya (British East Africa).
Leeward Islands (including Antigua with Barbuda and Redonda, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Christopher or St. Kitts, and Nevis with Anguilla).
Maldive Islands (Ceylon).
Malta and Gozo.
Maúritius (including Chagos, Diego, Garcia and Rodriguez Islands).
Montserrat (Leeward Islands).
Nepal (India).
Nevis (Leeward Islands).
New Zealand, Dominion of (including Cook Island).
Nigeria (British West Africa).
Nightingale Island (St. Helena Island).
Northern Ireland (Great Britain).
Northern Rhodesia.
Nysaland (British East Africa).
Redonda (Leeward Island).
Rodriguez (Mauritius).
St. Christopher or St. Kitts and Nevis (Leeward Islands).
St. Helena Island (including Ascension, Gough, Inaccessible, Nightingale, and Tristan da Cunha Islands).
St. Lucia (Windward Islands).

St. Vincent (Windward Islands).
Sandwich Islands (Falkland Islands).
Scotland (Great Britain).
Seychelles Islands (including Amirantes, Aldabra, and Farquhar Island).
Sierra Leone (British West Africa).
Sombrero (Leeward Islands).
South Africa, Union of (include South West Africa Mandated Territory).
South Georgia Islands (Falkland Islands).
South Orkney Islands (Falkland Islands).
South Sandwich Islands (Falkland Islands).
South Shetland Islands (Falkland Islands).
Southern Rhodesia.
South West Africa Mandated Territory (Union of South Africa).
Tanganyika Mandated Territory (British East Africa).
Tasmania (Australia).
Tobago and Trinidad (British West Africa).
Togoland under British Mandate (British West Africa).
Trinidad and Tobago (British West Africa).
Tristan da Cunha Island (St. Helena Island).
Turks Islands (Jamaica).
Uganda (British East Africa).
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
Windward Islands (including Grenada, Grenadines, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent).
Zanzibar (British East Africa).

Other destinations under British Program License BE–1, not specified above, but exclusive of destinations covered by Middle East Program License ME–1. (See Current Export Bulletin No. 126, Announcemet 493 in FOREIGN COMMERCE WEEKLY for October 16.)

NEWFOUNDLAND PROGRAM LICENSE No. BE–2

Newfoundland. Labrador (that part under Newfoundland authority).

BRITISH OCEANIA PROGRAM LICENSE No. BSP–1

Fiji Islands (including Rotuma).
British Solomon Islands (including Santa Cruz Islands).
Gilbert and Ellice Islands.
Pitcairn Island.
Tonga or Friendly Islands.

WESTERN SAMOA PROGRAM LICENSE No. WSP–1

Western Samoa (New Zealand Mandated Territory).

NETHERLANDS PROGRAM LICENSE No. N–1

Surinam.
Curacao (including the Islands of Aruba, Bonaire, Netherlands St. Martin, Saba, and St. Eustache).

FRENCH POSSESSIONS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC PROGRAM LICENSE No. FSP–1

French Oceania: Clipperton Island, Gambier Island, Marquesas Islands, Raiatea Island, Rapa Island, Society Islands, Tahiti, Tuamotu, and Tubuai.
New Hebrides (British and French Condominium).
New Caledonia, including Loyalty Island, and Wallis Archipelago.

IV. *Changes in General License.*

A. Effective immediately, the following commodities are exportable under general license to destinations in group K which now includes the 16 Latin American Republics listed in A–2 of Current Export Bulletin No. 124:

Commodity	Department of Commerce schedule B No.	General license group—Old	General license group—New
Chemicals:			
Baking powder	8230.00	62	K
Epsom salts (magnesium sulphate)	8135.98 8141.00 8398.98	62	K
Glauber salts (sodium sulphate)	8135.98 8141.00 8379.98	62	K
Perfumery and toilet water	8766.00	62	K
Red lead in oil	8431.03	62	K
Sodium sulfide	8379.98	62	K
Sublimed white lead in oil	8431.05	62	K
Cork and Manufactures:			
Stoppers	4305.00	None	K

B. The following change in general license is also effective immediately:

Commodity	Department of Commerce schedule B No.	General license group—Old	General license group—New
Chewing gum	1639.00	62	None

Shipments of the above commodity which are now on dock, on lighter, laden aboard the exporting carrier or in transit to a port of exit pursuant to an actual order for export may be exported under the previous general license provisions. Shipments moving to a vessel subsequent to this date pursuant to ODT permits already issued may also be exported under the previous general license provisions.

V. *Quantity Differences Between License Applications and Import Recommendations.*

If an exporter submits a license application for a proposed shipment to Latin America which covers less material than is called for on the accompanying import recommendation,* he must state that he intends to apply for the balance at a later date or the import recommendation balance will be cancelled. The exporter must enter a statement as follows on the No. 4 copy of the import recommendation and on the bottom of the license application as well:

"Export license application will be submitted within _____ days for additional material covered by this import recommendation."

The required period, "30 days," "60 days," or, if necessary, longer should be specified for submission of subsequent license applications. Where a period longer than 60 days is specified, it must be substantiated by a valid reason.

Unless such a statement is included on the import recommendation and the license application, the Office of Exports will not consider further applications against the unused balance.

At the time a subsequent application is submitted the exporter must state the import recommendation number either on the license application (under the commodity description) or in an accompanying letter.

VI. *Commodities Based on Dollar Value Quotas.*

A. Estimates of supply of materials available to foreign countries in limited quantities are set up by the Office of Economic Warfare in collaboration with the War Production Board. These estimates may be expressed on the basis of dollar value, weight, or otherwise. Therefore, when filing a license application for materials based on dollar value quotas, it is requested that the exporter specify factory price, exclusive of export packing or shipping charges, and exclusive of premium charges, if any, in order that only the value of the goods will be deducted from the quota and not the value of the goods plus the export packing and shipping charges and premium charges, if any. This price should be shown on all copies of the application, but may be omitted from the original. This factory price information is required in addition to the f. a. s. price which must be shown on all the copies.

B. The request that the exporter give factory price less export packing and shipping charges and premium charges, if any, is to assure full quotas to the countries and exporters. This request should not be construed as a demand of the foreign country or Purchasing Mission in the United States seeking price information but is for the official use of the Office of Economic Warfare only.

C. The commodities that are based on dollar value quotas, and for which the factory price exclusive of export packing or shipping charges, and exclusive of premium charges, if any, are set forth on the attached list. Wherever a CMP code number is indicated on the list, it should be shown on the license application. The description of the commodity will indicate the correct CMP code number to be used. The appropriate Schedule B number must always be shown. The schedule B numbers listed beside the CMP code numbers will serve as a guide in determining which schedule B classifications are included in the CMP code classification.

*Preference Request Recommendation in Brazil, Export Recommendation in Mexico, Certificate of Necessity in Argentina.

Commodity	CMP code No.	Department of Commerce schedule B
Abrasive products	720.0	5405.00
		5406.00
		5409.05
		5409.98
		5412.00
		5418.00
		5419.00
Bearings, ball and roller (except aircraft and main thrust bearings for ships)	155.0	7691.00
		7692.00
		7693.00
Boilers, low pressure, cast iron, under 100 pounds per square inch	576.0	6148.00
Boilers, low pressure steel under 100 pounds per square inch	577.0	6148.00
Bolts, nuts, rivets (except aluminum), screws, and screw machine products	714.0	6099.00
Brake actuating mechanisms, air (MRO only)	104.0	7968.00
		7967.50
Brushes	679.0	----------
Building mesh, metal	700.0	----------
Burners, combination oil and gas (industrial)	590.0	7750.98
Burners, gas conversion, domestic	591.0	6152.88
Burners, gas (industrial)	588.0	----------
Burners, oil (industrial)	589.0	6151.00
Burners, oil (domestic)	592.0	----------
Carbon brushes	718.0	5474.01
		5474.98
Carbon products, molded	719.0	5478.00
	----------	5480.03
	----------	5480.01
	----------	5480.98
Cast iron ware	659.0	6126.00
Chains, except anchor	712.0	6691.98
	----------	6192.00
Coal tar dyes	----------	8059.00
Coils, blast heating	578.0	6152.88
Convectors, heating	579.0	----------
Cooking equipment, commercial (except electric)	582.0	6139.00
		6144.00
Cooking stoves and ranges, domestic (except electric)	581.0	----------
Cranes, hoists, winches (except crawler tractor, motor truck mounted, etc.)	146.0	7234.00
	----------	7235.00
	----------	7241.00
	----------	7291.00
Cutlery, domestic food processing	648.0	6115.00
	----------	6116.00
Cutlery, hand hair clippers	648.0	6119.00
Cutlery, hunting and sheath knives	648.0	6119.00
Cutlery, industrial food processing	658.0	6116.00
	----------	6119.00
Cutlery, pocket	648.0	6119.00
Cutlery, scissors, shears and trimmers	648.0	6114.00
Cut-outs and fuse links	414.0	7098.00
Dishwashing and glass washing machinery (commercial)	474.0	7750.98
Drilling, boring machinery: earth, rock, not well drilling	316.0	7311.00
		7339.00
Electric conduit and fittings	415.0	----------
Electrical connectors	416.0	7098.00
Enamelware	659.2	----------
Fabricated structural metal building products	702.0	----------
Files and rasps	644.0	6158.10
	----------	6158.50
Film cut	----------	9126.90
Film, X-ray	----------	9126.10
Flatware (includes silver plated and all metal handled)	652.0	6956.00
	----------	6955.00
	----------	6958.00
	----------	6959.00
	----------	6115.00
Foundry machinery, equipment and supplies	363.0	7450.00
	----------	7451.00
	----------	7452.05
	----------	7452.98

Commodity	CMP code No.	Department of Commerce schedule B
Furnaces, electric, metal-melting	422.0	7074.10
Furnaces, warm air	587.0	6148.00
Furniture, wooden (all)	545.0	4242.00
		4244.00
		4247.00
		4248.00
Fuses, under 2,300 volts	417.0	7034.05
		7034.98
Gauges and machinist precision measuring tools	658.0	6178.90
		6178.95
		6178.98
		7038.05
		7038.98
		7099.93
		7099.98
		7455.01
		7740.05
		7740.98
		7750.07
		9190.03
General industrial equipment repair parts	815.0	
Hairpins and bobpins	661.0	
Hardware, builders'	706.0	6180.00
		6181.00
		6182.00
		6183.00
		6465.00
Hardware, except builders' and transportation equipment	708.0	6179.00
		6184.50
		6184.90
		6185.00
		6188.00
Hardware, transportation equipment	707.0	6186.00
Heaters, unit and unit ventilators	585.0	6152.88
Heating system controls, including thermostats and other temperature control devices	594.0	6152.88
Heat-treating equipment, metal	364.0	
Hot water equipment: heaters, and tanks, domestic (except electric)	595.0	6143.00
		6146.00
Infra-red heating and drying equipment (except physiotherapy heating units)	439.0	7074.90
Insulators	418.0	5292.00
Kitchen household, and similar articles as defined in WPB Order L-30 (except military and naval types): Porcelain enamelware	659.2	6126.00
Lamp bulbs and tubes, electric:		
Miniature, incandescent	423.1	7063.05
Large, incandescent	423.2	7064.55
Fluorescent	423.3	7065.01
Other type filament lamps	423.4	7065.55
Laundry, dry cleaning, and pressing machinery (commercial)	475.0	7737.00
		7738.00
Leather working machinery	240.0	
Lighting fixtures:		
Airport lighting equipment and accessories	532.0	7066.00
Floodlights and searchlights (under 12-inches)	534.0	7066.00
Fluorescent lighting fixtures (commercial and industrial), and cold cathode lighting systems	535.0	7096.01
Incandescent lighting fixtures; industrial, infra-red, mercury lamp (commercial and residential)	536.0	7096.98
Marine lighting equipment and accessories	540.0	7097.00
Lightning arrestors	419.0	7039.00
Machinery, textile, clothing and leather, parts for repair and maintenance of	831.0	
Machines, sewing, industrial	207.0	7552.00
Marine Diesel engine repair parts	829.0	7159.00
Metal working electric and pneumatic tools, portable	365.0	7056.05
		7056.98
		7099.94
		7457.00
Meters, gas and water	603.0	7741.00
		7742.00
Office machinery:		
Accounting, posting, and billing machines	472.0	7752.00
		7753.00
Adding (listing) machines	472.0	7756.00
Addressing machines	472.0	7762.98
Composing machines	472.0	7779.00
Calculating and computing machines	472.0	7757.00
Dictating, transcribing and shaving machines (excluding telecords and telediphones)	472.0	7779.00
Duplicating machines	472.0	7763.00
Time recording machines	472.0	9591.98
Time stamps	472.0	9591.98

Commodity	CMP code No.	Department of Commerce schedule B
Parts and accessories for locomotives and cars (MRO only)	100.0	
	101.0	
	102.0	
	103.0	
	104.0	
	164.0	
	165.0	
	514.0	
	834.0	
Plumbing and heating repair parts	821.0	
Plumbing fixtures, fitting and trim	571.0	6456.00
		6124.00
		6125.00
		5332.00
		5333.00
Pole line hardware	420.0	7098.00
Power and distribution transformers	403.0	7021.00
		7022.00
Power repair parts	822.0	
Radiators, cast iron	580.00	
Railroad and transit maintenance-of-way work equipment (MRO only)	164.0	
Railroad and transit signal equipment (MRO only)	514.0	7970.00
Rapid transit and street railway car accessories (MRO only)	102.0	7969.00
Railroad and transit track equipment (MRO only)	165.0	6051.00
		6052.00
		6053.00
Railroad car accessories (MRO only)	100.0	7969.00
Railroad locomotive accessories (MRO only)	101.0	7115.00
		7120.00
Repair parts:		
General industrial equipment	815.0	
Marine Diesel engine	829.0	
Plumbing and heating	821.0	
Power	822.0	
Textile clothing and leather machinery, for maintenance and repair of		
Tools	833.0	7443.98
Transportation (MRO only)	834.0	7455.95
Sanitary ware, plumbing	570.0	5332.00
		5333.00
		6124.00
		6125.00
Scales and balances (except laboratory)	473.0	6195.10
		6195.90
		6198.00
Screen cloth, insect, metal	704.0	6086.10
		6186.90
Sewing machines, industrial	207.0	7552.00
Sheet metal building products	705.0	
Specialty transformers	405.0	
Stokers, domestic (grate area 36 square feet or less)	593.0	6152.88
		7750.98
Stoves, cooking and ranges, domestic (excluding electric)	581.0	6139.00
		6143.00
		6144.00
Stoves, heating, domestic (excluding electric)	584.0	6143.00
		6145.00
		6146.00
Switchgear (MRO only)	407.0	
Tool repair parts	833.0	7443.98
		7455.95
Tools, metal cutting	362.0	6118.05
		6118.09
		6118.25
		6118.98
		6154.43
		6155.15
		6155.18
		6167.43
		6168.43
		6169.43
		7443.82
		7485.12
Tools, edge	645.0	
Adzes	645.0	
Augur bits	645.0	6157.10
Axes, including broad axes	645.0	6153.00
Hatchets	645.0	6160.00
Machetes	645.0	6119.00
Miscellaneous edge tools	645.0	6178.98
Saws, including machine knives	645.0	
Tools, hand	646.0	
Blow torches and fire pots	646.0	
"C" clamps	646.0	6178.98
Electric soldering irons	646.0	6088.00
Forks, hoes, and rakes	646.0	6161.00
Hammers	646.0	6160.00
Heavy forged tools	646.0	
Ladders	646.0	
Miscellaneous hand tools, industrial	646.0	
Miscellaneous hand tools, other	646.0	

Commodity	CMP code No.	Department of Commerce schedule B
Tools, hand—continued.		
Shovels, spades, and scoops	646.0	6162.00
Steel wheelbarrows	646.0	7991.00
Steel wool	646.0	5413.00
Tools, mechanics hand service	647.0	6154.98
		6160.00
		6165.00
		6172.00
		6178.98
		6156.98
		6163.00
		6168.98
		6173.00
		6209.98
Transformers	510.0	
Transformers, specialty	405.0	
Transportation repair parts (MRO only)	834.0	
Trolley bus and motor bus accessories (MRO only)	103.0	7969.00
Unit heaters and ventilators	585.0	6152.88
Vacuum cleaners, industrial	428.0	7750.98
Ventilators, unit and unit heaters	585.0	6152.88
Warm air distribution equipment, registers, stoves, and smoke pipe	586.0	6152.88
Welding rods and electrodes	368.0	6088.00
		6091.03
		6457.00
Wiring devices and supplies, electrical	421.0	7095.00

Peru Developing New Industrial Center at Chimbote

Recently a steamer stopped at Chimbote, an ancient little farming town on the north coast of Peru, and loaded 200 tons of anthracite. That incident was full of significance, says the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. To Peru, it held the promise for development of an export coal trade. To Peru's neighbors, normally dependent on United States and Europe for fuel, it foreshadowed a nearby supply of wartime fuel. To the United Nations it spelled possible shortening of fuel supply lines in the Western Hemisphere, with saving in cargo space.

A year ago there were no facilities in Chimbote to supply ocean-going steamers with fuel brought from mines 100 kilometers distant. Chimbote then was but an obscure town on the desert coastal plain of Peru. It was much like those other little towns on the coastal desert that work their land by irrigation, except that Chimbote possessed a natural harbor on the Bay of Chimbote and was located at the gateway to the Santa River Valley, which has rich deposits of anthracite.

It would have been difficult a year ago to have visualized Chimbote as a modern port—an industrial city in the making. The town of 4,000, including the surrounding country, was rural. Life was carried on much in the same fashion as it had been handed down for generations since the days of the Incas, whose old irrigation ditches still mark the boundaries of the town. There were no sanitation facilities—no sewerage, no water supply.

Today Chimbote bustles with activity. In the interval of a year the whole face of the farming community has changed. A huge hopper of stone and concrete rises at the base of a sandy hill adja-

cent to the shore. Hundreds of workmen are hustling to put the finishing touches to the storage bin, capable of holding 40,000 tons of coal. Automatic loading of coal is provided for. Railroad tracks lead to a modern wharf installation, capable of accommodating four lighters.

Behind the transformation of Chimbote is a story of inter-American collaboration. Peru was aware of the potentialities of Chimbote, had laid rail lines from the anthracite mines to the town, built the Pan American highway through it, connecting with Lima 425 kilometers to the south. But the development of Chimbote into a modern harbor, supported with modern health and sanitation facilities, was a project of such broad scope as to invite the aid of a neighbor.

So the United States and Peru undertook the project in accordance with the inter-American pattern proposed at the Rio de Janeiro Conference of American Foreign Ministers in January 1942. Peruvian Government agencies assumed the task of installing harbor facilities under arrangement with the Export-Import Bank of Washington. Health and sanitation work is being carried on by a special agency set up by the Peruvian Government. In this cooperation, the agency utilizes joint funds of both Governments and receives United States aid through the Institute of Inter-American Affairs.

The first step is installation of harbor facilities to permit loading of coal on steamers by means of lighterage. The engineers on the job say this is virtually completed. Then the plans call for construction of a pier into the bay to load steamers directly.

The health work is being carried on with the view that some day the town will be developed into an industrial city, with many times its present population. Peruvian officials envision Chimbote as a steel-making city, utilizing ore floated up the coast by barge.

Value of Southern Rhodesia's Mineral Output Declines

The value of Southern Rhodesia's metal and mineral output for the first 7 months of 1943 amounted to £5,226,000, a decrease of nearly 4 percent compared with last year's production for the same period.

Gold production continued on a downward trend, the quantity for the period this year being 391,771 ounces, valued at £3,291,000, compared with 450,778 ounces with a value of £3,787,000 for the first 7 months of last year. Silver output reached 73,228 ounces in the 1943 period, as against 95,500 ounces in the January–July portion of 1942.

The manufacture of simple surgical instruments has been started on a small scale in Southern Rhodesia. Specially processed domestic steel is being used.

New Book and Reports

(Continued from p. 30)

COLLECTIVE SECURITY: THE WHY AND HOW. Joseph H. Ball. 1943. America Looks Ahead No. 9. 63 pp. Price, 50 cents. The author, who is the United States Senator from Minnesota, believes that this Nation must act now to formulate a clear-cut policy and must become a full partner in post-war organization. Points out the deeper significance of what we are fighting for in this war, shows what we must do (in his opinion) to prevent future aggression, and outlines the means of safeguarding American national security. Discusses the objections to collective security and analyzes the "illusions" which have dominated American thought on international cooperation over the past two decades.

Available from: World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.

WHICH KIND OF REVOLUTION? W. D. Herridge. 1943. 169 pp. Price, $1.75. The author believes that in the battle against want and unemployment English-speaking democracy has been fighting with one hand tied behind its back, and that the present war, illustrating how much we can produce, will result in the common man's unwillingness to live in an economy of scarcity. Points out the "dangers ahead" if the "old system" is reverted to in the post-war era, and discusses the need for a plan whereby optimum production and total use of resources will be established.

Available from: Little, Brown & Co., 34 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

MEET MR. BLANK. R. G. Waldeck. 1943. 184 pp. Price, $2.50. The author introduces the man who will be the leader of tomorrow's Germans, the man with whom the Allies will make the peace. Surveys the political divisions and the personalities. Attempts to answer the questions: Will the peace be made with the German generals? Will it be made with the bureaucrats or with a monarchy? Could peace be made with the emigrés, and will there be a new Talleyrand? How about big business, the communists, the Nazis, the Church?

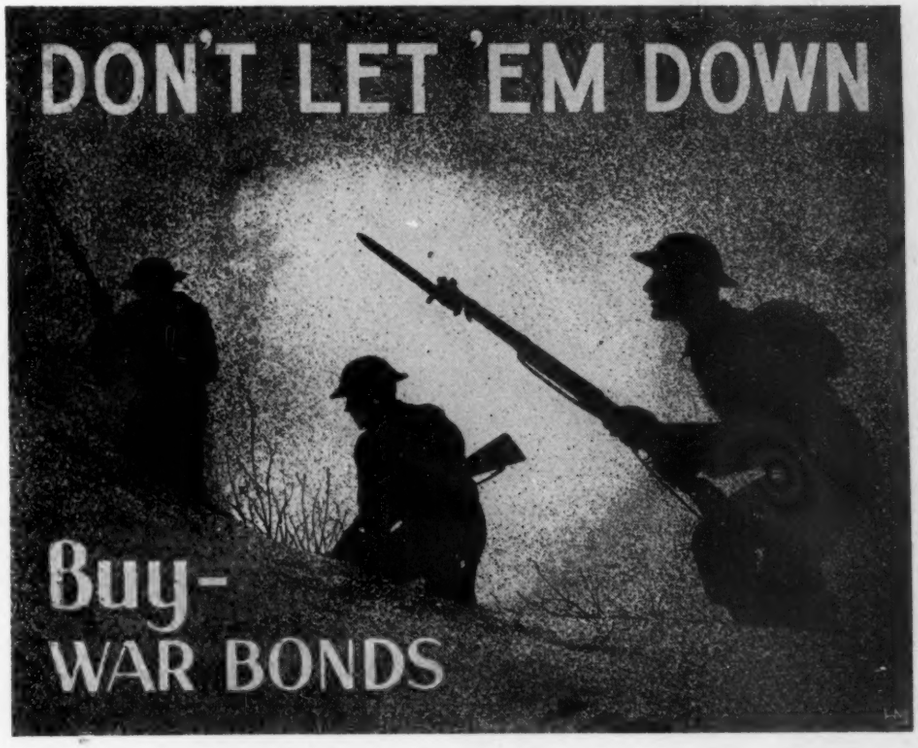
Available from: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 2 West 45th Street, New York, N. Y.

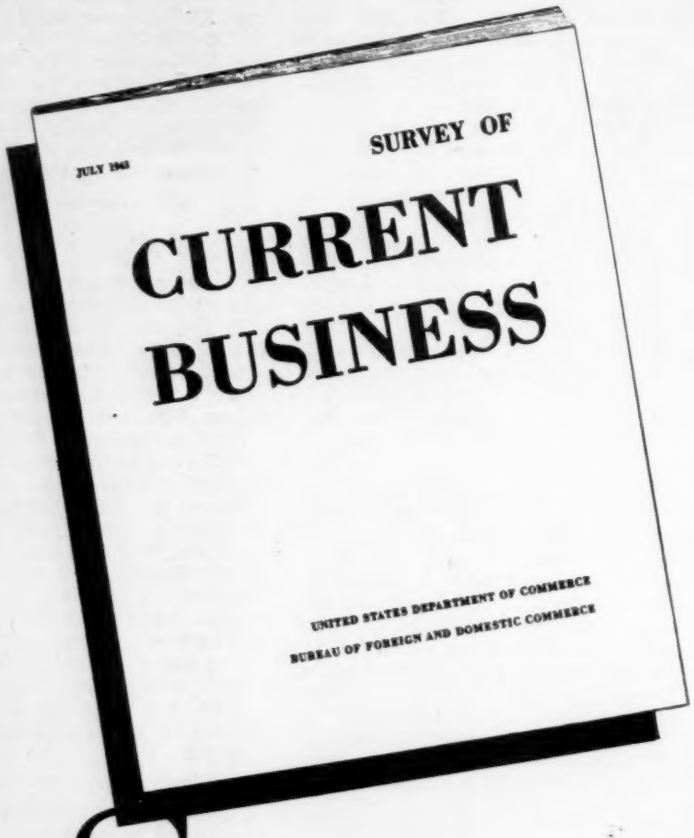
Dutch Moratorium Action

The Secretaries-General of the Department for Economic Affairs and the Department of Justice of the Netherlands Government in exile have issued a joint decree granting a moratorium on the payment of interest and the redemption of loans made before May 10, 1940. The moratorium is valid for the duration of the war or for a previously determined period, provided the debtor is able to prove that the assets for which the loan was made are outside the Netherlands and out of his supervision.

On the basis of this decree, the Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij—one of the leading Dutch oil companies—has postponed payment of the 4½ percent 1926 loan to a total of 36,000,000 guilders ($19,440,000) and of the 3½ percent 1939 loans, for respectively 100,000,000 and 75,000,000 guilders ($54,000,000 and $38,500,000), until July 1, 1945.

A new irrigation canal, with a capacity of almost 36 cubic feet of water a second, has been put into operation near Las Matas de Farfan, in the Dominican Republic's frontier province of Benefactor. The canal is over 7 miles long and will irrigate an area of almost 30,000 acres along the Haitian border.





$1.75
per year

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

THIS AUTHORITATIVE MONTHLY PERIODICAL makes easily available to businessmen over 2,200 comprehensive facts about production, stocks, orders, prices, sales, shipments, etc., of the industries of the United States by means of text, tables, charts, and index numbers.

A sample copy will be sent, on request to the
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce,
Washington, D. C.

$1.75 per year, from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943